THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
OH NEWSPAPER PRINTING CO.
Office, 76 Fifth St., opposite Post Office.
C. H. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
S. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By Mail (payable in advance,) per year.....$10 00
City, payable to the carrier by the week.....25
Transient Advertising.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line.....50 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 137¼

The Daily Commercial

CITY ITEMS.

Thursday, June 1st,

being the day set apart by the President of the United States for fasting, humiliation and prayer, on account of the National bereavement, the Postoffice will be closed on that day between the hours of 9 and 9 o'clock a. m., after which it will be closed the entire day.

Religious.

Dr. C. F. Krauth of Philadelphia, former pastor of the English Lutheran Church of this city, will preach in that church on fast day. Service commencing at 10½ o'clock a. m.

A Meeting

of the artists and amateurs of Pittsburgh, Alleghony, and vicinity, will be held at the St. Charles Hotel on Wednesday evening, May 31st, to devise means for raising funds to erect a monument over the remains of our late fellow artist David G. Blythe. All friendly to the cause are invited to attend. Meeting to be held in the gentlemen's parlor at 7½ o'clock p. m.

Harness at Auction

This morning at M'Clelland's, 75 Fifth street.

Look Out.

Extra bill of fare at Fred. Weiss' Cornucopia, corner of Union and 11th street. Just received—mountain trout, mountain frogs, spring chickens and sea and soft shell turtle. All the luxuries of the season served up in every style and at all hours.

The Bar is supplied with the best of wines and liquors, and every variety of fancy iced drinks, supplied by careful and experienced waiters.

Furniture, Sewing Machines,

Unclaimed goods, desk, counter and safe at Auction, this day at 10 o'clock a. m., at M'Clelland's, 75 Fifth street.

Fourth Ward Foundry

And Machine Works. Messrs Carlin & Gibson, the proprietors of this establishment, which is located on Sandusky street, between Robinson and Lacock sts., Allaghery, announce in another column that they are prepared to furnish steam engines and all descriptions of machine work and castings at the shortest notice. Parties wishing to procure engines for oil wells, derrick fixtures, &c., should pay this firm a visit. They also advertise two good second-hand engines for sale.

Odd Fellows Pic Nic.

A beautiful Past Grand Regalia will be given to the Manager who sells the largest number of tickets for the Odd Fellows Pic Nic, to be held at Glenwood Grove, on June 8th. The Regalia may be seen in the window of James Bown, 135 Wood street.

Beware of Imitations.

"Purify your blood by using" Dr. J. M. Lindsey's Blood Searcher for the cure of all diseases of the blood. Take none without the name of J. M. Fulton on each bottle, as there are more spurious articles in the market than any other medicine made. Also a fine assortment of hair, nail and tooth brushes, fine toilet soap, &c., &c. Lubin's Cocaine Cream for the hair is the finest hair dressing made. California wines and brandies. Bell's pure rye whisky, wholesale and retail, by J. M. Fulton, No. 67 and 69 Fifth treet.

District Attorney.

Messrs. Editors: The canvass for this office being about to close, it behooves the people of this loyal county to show that they know how to reward her gallant soldiers, and that they are resolved that their toils and sacrifices in our country's cause are not unappreciated or soon forgotten.

Let this feeling be manifested by an earnest and energetic support of Col. Duff, a gentleman whose abilities are equal to the position, and whose past career is a sufficient guarantee of his energy and integrity.

Will the people of this county permit a civilian to defeat a man who has lost a limb in his country's service? Will they rejoice at the victory of a civilian office seeker over a maimed and mortal on a battle field?

But one civilian stands between Col. Duff and the office. The other candidate, Mr. Kirkpatrick, whose card of declination is published below, scorned to oppose a soldier on clutches, and although certain of the nomination, honorably and generously declined to continue the canvass against him, and having every confidence in his ability and patriotism, gives the Colonel his hearty support.

SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

Pittsburgh, May 29, 1865.

A CARD.

To the Union Voters of Allegheny County: The kindness of friends has suggested my name in connection with a renomination to the office of District Attorney.

At the time of the suggestion so kindly made the contest being exclusively between civilians, was to my mind a fair and honorable one, and as an appreciation of my discharge of official duty upon its part of my friends, was to me of even so gratifying.

Since then, however, a new candidate has been named in the person of a most worthy gentleman, and gallant soldier, Colonel L. B. Duff. He has put life and limb in jeopardy for country and the flag, and wears upon his person the scars of most arduous and honorable service.

Neither with him, nor with any soldier whom the loyal people of this county may consider qualified, can I, or will I have any contest for this or any office in their gift. Duty and patriotism alike suggest that the soldier should fill any office to which he aspires and those of which he is qualified to discharge. I therefore beg leave to decline the candidacy in favor of Colonel Duff, and to urge my friends to accord to him all the support which their generous preference may have kindly intended for me.

Thanking you for your repeated expressions of personal confidence in the past,

I am, very respectfully yours,
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.

Pittsburgh, May 12, 1865.

The Jewish Festival of Pentecost.

To-day commences the festival of Pentecost commemorative of the harvest feasts of Palestine. This is a season of great rejoicing among the Israelites, and is yet regarded in all its pristine splendor. The synagogues are gaily decked in garlands and wreaths, and the fragrance of the fresh budding flowers is wafted throughout Jewish homes. It is one of the three high festivals, according to the Jewish faith, specially commanded by the Almighty to be observed by his chosen race. The Pentecost is now celebrated for two days; being on the 6th and 7th days of the month of Sivan, corresponding this year with the 31st of May and the 1st of June. To-day a historical reminiscence is associated with this festival, and this, too, one of the highest and most vital importance; namely, the memory of the revelations of the ten commandments on Mount Sinai, which took place about this time. That this historical reminiscence found its manifestation through the feast of the harvest, was the more natural, because the revelation of the ten proclamations is a rich and beautiful harvest of glorious truths, and tends to nourish and fortify a higher sense in man. To-morrow is the second day of this festival, and is usually a day of rejoicing, but owing to its being a day of national mourning, the Synagogue will be opened with special reference to the solemnity of the occasion, and an appropriate address will be delivered by the Rev. L. NAUMBERG.

A New Monthly.

"HOURS AT HOME, a popular Monthly, devoted to Religious and useful Literature, Edited by J. M. Sherwood," is the title of a new publication, the second number of which, being the regular issue for June, is before us. We can unqualifiedly recommend it, as being a complete fulfilment of the title, and a monthly of rare excellence. Its influence, wherever read, will be useful. The articles of the two numbers that have been issued appear to have been carefully prepared, and are at least equal to a high average of the periodical literature of this or any other country. The terms are $3 a year, or 30 cents, a single copy. For salent Pittock's.

GEN. LEE.—It is said among well informed persons in Richmond that General LEE wished to abandon that city two years ago, and remove the seat of Government to Danville, and make the Roanoke his base. But DAVIS and BENJAMIN—the latter being considered the President's most influential adviser—would not listen to it. The impression also prevails in Richmond, among many, that JOHNSTON is really a greater general than LEE, and was kept down by DAVIS from personal dislike, arising out of a meeting on a battle field during M'CLELLAN's operations before Richmond, when high words passed between them.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.—The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, under the Grand Commandership of H. Stanley Goodwin, Esq., R. E. G. C., will hold their eleventh annual conclave at Altoona on Tuesday evening, June 13. A very large attendance is expected. Sir Knights will pay full fare to Altoona, and will receive free passes on their return.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1865. NO. 222.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

SHERMAN'S ARMY BEING PAID OFF

The Sherman-Stanton Imbroglio,

SEC'Y STANTON SUSTAINED.

Secretary Seward in Consultation with the President.

Rebel Sympathizers Elected In Virginia.

The Re-organization of North Carolina

NEGROES EXCLUDED FROM SUFFRAGE

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 30.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A large number of Sherman's army were paid off on Saturday. Among the rest was a Lieutenant Colonel who had risen from the ranks, and had not received a cent of his pay until Saturday last.

It is authoritatively denied that any dispatches of Gen. Sherman have ever been suppressed by the War Department. The particular dispatches he publicly referred to recently, never reached the War Office. The Secretary of War in his action relative to Sherman's famous conduct has been unanimously sustained by the President and Cabinet in Cabinet meeting.

The Secretary of State was at the White House this morning in consultation with President Johnson for a considerable length of time. This interview is understood to have had some connection with the amnesty proclamation.

Brigadier General M. F. Force, of Ohio, commanding the first division of the 17th Army Corps, has been brevetted Major General for meritorious conduct. Captain W. Z. Clogtol, 1st Minnesota Battery, brevetted Major for gallant conduct. Colonel Richard Rowett, 7th Illinois Volunteers, brevetted Brigadier General for gallant conduct.

The *Times'* Washington special says: As far as heard from persons elected to the House of Delegates have been active rebel sympathizers or outright rebels. The two Hamtners elected from Alexandria are T. B. Robertson and J. A. English, who were among those selected last fall by the commander at Alexandria and sent to and fro upon the railroad cars as friends of the guerrillas and rebels, thus preventing attacks upon the trains.

John G. Nicolay, Consul to Paris, and Maj. John Hay, Secretary of Legation to France, will sail from New York in the City of London, on the 6th inst. on leave of absence, on completion of the duties assigned to them by President Lincoln, and subsequently ratified by President Johnson.

The Virginia Legislature, made in Mr. Lincoln's very presence, and had failed to discover any other official hint of a plan of reconstruction, or any ideas calculated to allay the fears of the people of the South after the destruction of their armies; and the civil authorities would leave them without any government at all.

We should not drive a people into anarchy and it is simply impossible for our military power to reach all the recesses of their unhappy country. I confess I did not wish to break Gen. Johnston's army into bands of armed men roving about without purpose and capable only of infinite mischief. But you saw on your arrival that I had my army so disposed that its escape was only possible in a disorganized shape, and as you did not choose to fight it out upon its then chosen ground, I informed you were satisfied with the military situation. At all events the instant I learned, what was proper enough, the disapproval of the President, I acted in such a manner as to compel the surrender of Gen. Johnston's whole army on the same terms you prescribed to Gen. Lee's army, when you had it surrounded and in your absolute power.

Mr. Stanton, by stating that my orders to General Sherman were likely to result in the escape of Mr. Davis to Mexico or Europe, is in deep error. Stoneman was not at Salisbury then, but had gone back to Knoxville. Davis was supposed to be between us, and, therefore, Stoneman was beyond them. By turning toward me he was approaching Davis, and had he joined me as ordered, I would have had a mounted force greatly needed for that and other purposes, even when I knew it was known that Mr. Stanton wants Davis caught, and as my official papers, deemed sacred, are hastily published before the whole world, it will be imprudent for me to state what has been done in that respect. As the editor of the *Times* has it, it may be logically and fairly drawn from this singular document, the conclusion that I am insubordinate. I can only deny the intention. I have never in my life opposed my own judgment to the orders of my superiors, and many a time have I risked my life, my health and reputation in obeying orders or even hints to execute plans and purposes, not to my liking. It is not fair to withhold from me plans and policy, if any there be, and expect me to guess at them; and events appear quite different from different standpoints. For four years I have been in camp dealing with soldiers, and I can assure you the occupation of a military commander arrived with such singular unanimity differs from mine. I conferred freely with the best officers in this army as to the points involved in this controversy, and, strange to say, they were singularly unanimous in the other conclusion, and they will learn with pain and amazement that I am deemed insubordinate and wanting in common sense; that I, who in the complications of last year, worked day and night, summer and winter, for the cause and the administration, and who have brought an army of seventy thousand men, in magnificent condition, across a country deemed impassable, and placed it just where it was wanted, almost on the day that was appointed, have brought discredit on our government. I do not wish to boast of this, but I do say that it entitled me to the courtesy of being consulted before publishing to the world a proposition rightfully submitted to high authority for proper adjudication, and then accompanied by other statements which invited the press to be let loose upon me.

It is true that non-combatants, men who sleep in comfort and security whilst we watch on the distant lines, are better able to judge than us poor soldiers, who rarely see a newspaper, hardly can hear from our families, or stop long enough to get our pay. I envy not the task of reconstruction, and am delighted that the Secretary has relieved me of it. As you did not undertake to assume the management of the affairs of this army, I infer that on personal inspection your mind arrived at a different conclusion from that of the Secretary of War. I will, therefore, go on and execute your orders to the conclusion, and when done, will, with intense satisfaction, leave to the civil authorities the execution of the task of which they seem to me so jealous. But as an honest man and soldier, I invite them to follow my path, for they may see some things and hear some things that may disturb their philosophy.

With sincere respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General Commanding.

Lieutenant General U. S. GRANT, General in Chief, Washington, D. C.

P. S. As Mr. Stanton's singular paper has been published, I demand that this also be published, though I am in no manner responsible to the press, but to the law and proper superiors.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General Commanding.

Under date of City Point, Virginia, May 9th, General Sherman forwards a

Detailed Report of his Operations

From April 1st, to which time it appears they had been brought down in previous reports; he says at that date: All were busy in repairing the wear and tear of our then recent hard march from Savannah, and replenishing clothing and stores necessary for a further progress. I had previously by letter and in person notified the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States, that the 10th of April would be the earliest possible moment at which I could hope to have my things in readiness, and we were compelled to use our railroads to the very highest possible limit in order to fulfil that promise, owing to a mistake in the railroad department in sending locomotives and cars of the four feet eight and a half inch gauge, already in North Carolina, with such of the old stock as was captured by Major General Terry, at Wilmington, and on his way up to Goldsboro. Yet such judicious use was made of these, and such industry displayed in the railroad management by Generals Easton and Beckwith and Colonel Wright and Mr. Van Dyne, that by the 10th of April our men were all re-clad, the wagons reloaded, and a fair amount of forage accumulated ahead.

In the meantime Gen. Stoneman, operating from East Tennessee with a division of cavalry had reached and destroyed the railroad about Greedsboro, N. C., and had pushed along to Salisbury, and extended the break in the road to Catawba bridge. This was fatal to the armies of Lee and Johnson, who depended on that road for supplies, and as their ultimate line of retreat. He also details the operations of General Wilson with his cavalry corps, which also co-operated effectually in carrying out the grand combination.

He received the plans of the battles about Petersburg, April 6th. His purpose had been to move rapidly Northward, feigning on Raleigh, and striking straight for Burkesville, thereby interposing between Johnston and Lee, but the suspicious events in and around Virginia had changed the whole military problem, and in the expressive language of Lieutenant General Grant, "the Confederate armies of Lee and Johnston became the strategetic points." General Grant was fully able to take care of the former, and my task was to capture or destroy the latter. Johnston, at that time, April 6th, had his army well in hand, in the immediate vicinity of Smithfield, interposing between me and Raleigh. It is timated his infantry and artillery at 35,000 and his cavalry from 6,000 to 10,000. He was superior to me in cavalry, and then I held General Kilpatrick in reserve at Mount Olive, with orders to recruit his horses and be ready to make a sudden and rapid march on the 10th of April.

He then goes on and details his own movements and those of the enemy up to April 14th These have already been substantially published. Johnston's army was recreating rapidly on the roads from Hillsboro to Greensboro, and he himself at Greensboro.

Although out of place as to time, I here invite military critics who study the problems of war to take their maps and compare the positions of my army on the 15th and 16th of April with that of General Hallack's, about Burkesville and Petersburg, Virginia, on the 26th of April, when, according to his telegram to Secretary Stanton, he offered to relieve me of the task of cutting off Johnston's retreat.

Major General Stoneman at the time was at Statesville, and Johnston's only line of retreat was by Salisbury and Charlotte. It may be that General Hallock's troops can out march mine, but there is nothing in their past history to show it, or it may be that Gen. Halleck can inspire his troops with more energy and action. I doubt that also, save and except in this instance, when he knew the enemy was ready to surrender or disperse, as advised by my letter of April 18th, addressed to him when Chief of Staff at Washington city, and delivered into his hands on the 21st inst. by Maj. Hitchcock, of my staff. He met Johnston on April 17th, as arranged. The interview of Frank and solemn. Johnston gave him to understand that further war on the part of the Confederate troops was folly; that the cause was lost, and that every life sacrifice after the surrender of Lee and Johnston was a needless crime; admitted that the terms conceded to Gen. Lee were magnanimous and said he could and would but for his oath of office, and no longer confuse him or General Wilson with orders which might conflict with those of the President, but would, on the contrary, if he consent, not through me, but in open disregard of me and of my lawful authority.

General Grant then goes at considerable length, and with much severity, to comment on General Halleck's order ridiculing the idea of cutting off the retreat of Johnston's army from Salisbury, and the most obnoxious feature of General Halleck's dispatch is that wherein he goes over Atlanta and says that "the armies of the Ordinate generals, Thomas, Stoneman, and Wilson, should be instructed, not ordered, to obey me." Such a command is to common sense in some particulars with the evidence of Joseph Stuart, &c., and the confession of Jefferson Davis, that the people of the South generally would not fight longer, and then proceeds to comment on the publication of the report of the interview with Mr. Stanton, in which the latter appeared to approve of his sentiments, and had urged upon Gen. Sherman the importance of bringing the war to a close for financial reasons.

On the 26th of May, Hitchcock returned, accompanied by Gen. Grant and members of his staff, bringing information that my action at Raleigh was disapproved, and orders to give at once forty eight hours' notice, and resume hostilities at the close of that time. Governing myself by the substance of a despatch there enclosed, dated March 23, to Generals Sherman and Sheridan, and others, from Secretary Stanton to General Grant, at City Point, but not accompanied by any part of the voluminous instructions generally enclosed on the part of the New York journals of the 24th of April. That was the first and only time I ever saw that telegram, and the one word of instruction contained in the important letter in it, and it does seem strange to me that every barroom loafer in New York, can read in the morning journals the orders, and that is withheld from a general whose command extends from Kentucky to North Carolina. Within the last few days I have had Johnston's station towards Hillsboro, with notice to Gen. Johnston of the suspension of the truce, and renewing my demand for the surrender of the armies under his immediate command. Second letter, April 26th, 6 a. m. At 12, noon, I had the receipt of his picket officer.

I have published the letter (No. 62) to the troops, terminating the truce, at 12 m. on the 26th, and ordered all to be in readiness to march at that time. Orders to that effect to the Second Field Order No. 55, April 14, from the position held.

On April 18th all things were in readiness to advance, when, on the evening of the 25th, he received another letter from General Johnson asking another interview, under the approbation of General Grant. Another meeting was arranged, and took place at two, p. m., the next day.

"We then," he says, "consulted, concluded, and signed the final terms of capitulation. These were taken by me back to Raleigh, submitted to Gen. Grant, and met his immediate approval and signatures. Gen. Johnson was not aware of the presence of Gen. Grant at Raleigh at the time. Thus was surrendered to us the second great army of the so-called Confederacy, and though undue importance has been given to the so called negotiations which preceded it, and a rebuke and public disfavor cast on me wholly unwarranted by the facts, and refuse in saying it was accomplished without further men and devastation to the country; without the loss of a single life to those gallant men who had followed me from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and without so sacrificing the brave men to the ungracious task of pursuing a fleeing foe, that did not want to fight. As for myself I know my sons and challenge the instance during the eventful years, where an order was defiant or disobeyed before me, that I did not go in front of fight, and I would blush for shame if I had ever insulted or struck a fallen foe.

He says after stating the operations of the recent three days, and alluding to the contented confidence, respect and affection exhibited towards him by General Grant, I still adhere to my then opinions, that by a few general concessions, "pacificatory generalities," of which, in the end, must and will be conceded to the organized States of the South, that this day there would not be an armed battalion opposed to us within the border sheds of the dominions of the United States. Robbers and assassins must, in any event, result from the disbandment of large armies, but even these should be and could be taken care of by the local and civil authorities, without being made a charge on the National Treasury.

He proceeds to detail his movements and those of the co-operating forces for the next few days, and the good condition in which he found matters at Savannah: On the evening of the 21st of May, I returned to Hilton Head, and there, for the first time, read the New York papers of April 28th, containing Stanton's edict, dated 9 a.m., of the 27th of April, to General Dix, including Halleck's of 9 p. m., on the right before, which seems to have been rushed with extreme haste before an excited public namely, the morning of the 28th, you will observe from the dates that these dispatches were running back and forth from Richmond and Washington to New York and there published, while General Grant and I were together in Raleigh, North Carolina, adjusting to the best of our own abilities the terms of surrender of the only remaining armies in the rebel army in existence east of the Mississippi river. Not one word of information had been sent to me of this displeasure of the Government with my official conduct, but only the naked disapproval of a skeleton communication, sent properly for the action of the President of the United States.

The most objectionable features of my memorandum had already been published in violation of the world in violation of official usage, and the contents of my accompanying dispatches to Gen. Halleck, Gen. Grant and Mr. Stanton, of even date, though at Raleigh, were suppressed. On all these letters I had stated clearly and distinctly that Johnston's army would not fight, but if any of it refused to surrender, go into small and dangerous guerrilla parties, antagonistic to the interests of the United States as to the rebel chieftains themselves, and not permitted that the rebel cause of the South was abandoned; that the negro was free, and that the power of all was most favorable to a lasting peace.

I say all these opinions of mine were withheld from the public, with a seeming purpose, and I do contend that this, my experience and former service, as well as my past life and familiarity with the people and geography of the South, entitled me to at least a decent respect. Although this dispatch of Mr. Stanton's, (April 27th,) was published in full on the 28th, and in it he puts the questionable newspaper paragraph head "Sherman's truce disregarded," I had already left Raleigh, and was encamped near Smithfield: Had sent him supplies of clothing and food, with clear and distinct orders and instructions how to carry out, in Western Georgia, the terms for like surrender of arms and paroling of prisoners made by General Johnston's capitulation of April 26th, and the progress and movements upon Augusta of General Gillmore to occupy Orangeburg and Augusta, strategic posts, of great value at all times, in peace or war. Had, in short, taken upon himself to order my subordinate generals to disobey my orders, I expressly but not publicly, that I would no longer confuse him or General Wilson with orders which might conflict with those of the President, but through me, but in open disregard of me and of my lawful authority.

Under these circumstances, at considerable length, and with much severity, to comment on General Halleck's order ridiculing the idea of cutting off the retreat of Johnston's army from Salisbury, and the most obnoxious feature of General Halleck's dispatch is that wherein he goes over Atlanta and says that the armies of the Ordinate generals, Thomas, Stoneman, and Wilson, should be instructed, not ordered, to obey me." Such a command is to common sense, and I turn from the subject with feelings too strong for words, and merely record the fact that I at once informed Gen. Grant that I was embraced in so small a space as the newspaper paragraph headed "Sherman's truce disregarded," and published in the latest New York papers of April 28th.

We left Charleston on the evening of the 31st of May, and hastened with all speed by sea back to Morehead City, which we reached on the night of the 4th, and communicated with Raleigh by telegraph. Next day I received from him the pleasing fact that the Lieut. General commanding the armies of the United States had confirmed the terms of surrender, and had telegraphed General Halleck's orders and prevented his violation of my treaty by invading North Carolina, and ordering the troops there to disband and disperse, rendering army into fragments. General Johnston had fulfilled his agreement to me in the case of his surrender, and I was charged with having fulfilled the parole of Fleetwood reported that the terms had been complied with, and that the great part of the North Carolina troops had gone home without waiting for their papers, but that all of them would doubtless, come into some of the military posts and get them. About eight hundred of the rebel cavalry had gone South, refusing to submit to the terms of the surrender, and it was supposed they would make for Mexico. I would sincerely advise that they be encouraged to go there, for they would be a nuisance in any civilized government, whether loose or in prison, and with the exception of Jefferson Davis, Wade Hampton and Johnston's disbanded men, all else in North Carolina was quiet.

When Johnston and his men surrendered at Greensboro, we added those at Tallahassee, Augusta and Macon, with the scattered squads who will come in at other military posts, and we had about the whole force that was to be disarmed and restored to civil pursuits, by the capitulation made near Durham's Station, on the 26th inst., and which was carried out, without the loss of a single life to us.

He concludes his report as follows: There is no longer any armed enemy in North Carolina, and a soldier can lead with no other sort. The Marshall and State police, with the militia and home military may become a part, are the only proper officers to deal with civil criminal and murderers. But I do not like to draw out in a report of this subject, though I would at least a decent respect. Although this dispatch of Mr. Stanton's, (April 27th,) was printed officially, and in full on the 28th, and in telegraphic communication with the controlling parts of the department and the remotest parts in the field of Georgia, as well as with Washington, and has military possession of all railroads, in the manner General Grant mentioned in his dispatch of the 24th, and in rapid communication with the seat of the general Government. He has been provided with a full copy of the terms of surrender, in quiet possession of every strategic point in the department, and Gen. Wilson was in the heart of Georgia, with the best appointed and best equipped cavalry corps that ever fell under my command, and he has now, by my recall action, opened to him a source of supply by way of the Savannah river that simply will not be military problem, so that I think I may, with a clear conscience, leave them and turn my attention to the duty assigned me by special order with which I have been associated through some of the most eventful scenes of this or any other. I hope and believe that my successors in commanders will ever have reason to reproach me for any orders they may have received from me, and that the President, and all in authority, may be assured that all of them are in position ready and willing to execute to the letter and in spirit any orders he may give. I shall henceforth cease to give them any advice, except for the occasion that made them subordinate to me is past, and I shall confine my attention to the duties now pressing upon me, the 14th and 20th corps, unless the command in the armies of the United States orders it otherwise.

Appended to the report is a short correspondence between Gen. Grant's Adjutant General communicating the decision of the President from Gen. Sherman's opinion in regard to the binding effect of his truce upon other commanders, and Gen. Sherman's reply, detailing and defending those opinions with much vigor and ability, concluding as follows:

I prefer not to change my report, but again repeat that I all future dispatches I am to be governed by the interpretation of General Grant, although I again invite his attention to the limits of my command and those of Gen. Halleck, the time, and the pointed phraseology of Gen. Halleck's dispatch to Mr. Stanton, on the receipt of which I ordered my Generals to pay no heed to my orders within the clearly defined area of my command.

ARREST OF A POSTOFFICE ROBBER IN WASHINGTON.

Special to Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

F. W. Gray and J. W. Smith, police detectives of Baltimore, acting for the Postoffice Department, to-day arrested Charles W. Spencer, a clerk in the Postoffice, in this city, on the charge of having abstracted from the Department about $18,000 worth of United States bonds, and $1,000 worth of postage stamps. Spencer was taken before a Justice, and in J. Bowen, the city Postmaster, appeared and made a statement in effect that the above mentioned amounts had already been ascertained to be missing. In default of $10,000 bail required by the Justice, Spencer was committed to jail for a further hearing. Detectives Smith and Gray arrested in Baltimore, by Mr. Coullipp, of Washington, charged with being an accomplice of Spencer's.

GREAT NORTHWESTERN SANITARY FAIR.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, May 30.

The inaugural ceremonies at the opening of the Great Northwestern Fair, took place to-day. The procession was very large and imposing. It composed of the Military, Fire Department, religious and benevolent societies. Gov. Oglesby delivered an address. The indications are that the Fair will be very successful.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

From General Sherman.

Hd Late Agreement with Johnston.

His Own Explanation of the Affair.

SEVERE ON STANTON AND HALLECK

Sherman's Report on his Late Operations in North Caroilna.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

The reports and dispatches of Major General W. T. Sherman, in reference to his operations against General Johnson, and his negotiations and agreements with that General will be

Officially Published To-morrow.

The following is an abstract covering the important points of those documents. The first is a dispatch.

From General Sherman to General Grant,

As follows:

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DISTRICT OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD
RALEIGH, N.C., April 28, 1865.

GENERAL.—Since you left me yesterday I have seen the New York *Times* of the 24th, containing a budget of military news, authenticated by the signature of the Secretary of War, which is grouped in such a way as to give very erroneous impressions. It embraces a copy of the basis of agreement between myself and General Johnston, of April 18th, with commentaries, which it will be time enough to discuss two or three years hence, after the Government has experimented a little more in the machinery by which power reaches the scattered people of the vast Efen of country known as the South. But in the meantime, I do think that my rank, if not past services, entitled me at least to the respect of keeping secret what was known to none but the Cabinet until further inquiry could have been made, instead of giving publicity to a document which I never saw, and drawing before the world a mere half truth. I never saw, or had furnished me, a copy of President Lincoln's dispatch to you of the 3d of March until after the agreement. Nor did Mr. Stanton, or any human being, ever convey to me its substance, or anything like it, but, on the contrary, I had seven Generals and full Cabinet, and the Virginia Legislature, made in Mr. Lincoln's very presence, and had failed to discover any other official hint of a plan of reconstruction, or any ideas calculated to allay the fears of the people of the South after the destruction of their armies; and the civil authorities would leave them without any government at all.

We should not drive a people into anarchy and it is simply impossible for our military power to reach all the recesses of their unhappy country. I confess I did not wish to break Gen. Johnston's army into bands of armed men roving about without purpose and capable only of infinite mischief. But you saw on your arrival that I had my army so disposed that its escape was only possible in a disorganized shape, and as you did not choose to fight it out upon its then chosen ground, I informed you were satisfied with the military situation. At all events the instant I learned, what was proper enough, the disapproval of the President, I acted in such a manner as to compel the surrender of Gen. Johnston's whole army on the same terms you prescribed to Gen. Lee's army, when you had it surrounded and in your absolute power.

Mr. Stanton, by stating that my orders to General Sherman were likely to result in the escape of Mr. Davis to Mexico or Europe, is in deep error. Stoneman was not at Salisbury then, but had gone back to Knoxville. Davis was supposed to be between us, and, therefore, Stoneman was beyond them. By turning toward me he was approaching Davis, and had he joined me as ordered, I would have had a mounted force greatly needed for that and other purposes, even when I knew it was known that Mr. Stanton wants Davis caught, and as my official papers, deemed sacred, are hastily published before the whole world, it will be imprudent for me to state what has been done in that respect. As the editor of the *Times* has it, it may be logically and fairly drawn from this singular document, the conclusion that I am insubordinate. I can only deny the intention. I have never in my life opposed my own judgment to the orders of my superiors, and many a time have I risked my life, my health and reputation in obeying orders or even hints to execute plans and purposes, not to my liking. It is not fair to withhold from me plans and policy, if any there be, and expect me to guess at them; and events appear quite different from different standpoints. For four years I have been in camp dealing with soldiers, and I can assure you the occupation of a military commander arrived with such singular unanimity differs from mine. I conferred freely with the best officers in this army as to the points involved in this controversy, and, strange to say, they were singularly unanimous in the other conclusion, and they will learn with pain and amazement that I am deemed insubordinate and wanting in common sense; that I, who in the complications of last year, worked day and night, summer and winter, for the cause and the administration, and who have brought an army of seventy thousand men, in magnificent condition, across a country deemed impassable, and placed it just where it was wanted, almost on the day that was appointed, have brought discredit on our government. I do not wish to boast of this, but I do say that it entitled me to the courtesy of being consulted before publishing to the world a proposition rightfully submitted to high authority for proper adjudication, and then accompanied by other statements which invited the press to be let loose upon me.

It is true that non-combatants, men who sleep in comfort and security whilst we watch on the distant lines, are better able to judge than us poor soldiers, who rarely see a newspaper, hardly can hear from our families, or stop long enough to get our pay. I envy not the task of reconstruction, and am delighted that the Secretary has relieved me of it. As you did not undertake to assume the management of the affairs of this army, I infer that on personal inspection your mind arrived at a different conclusion from that of the Secretary of War. I will, therefore, go on and execute your orders to the conclusion, and when done, will, with intense satisfaction, leave to the civil authorities the execution of the task of which they seem to me so jealous. But as an honest man and soldier, I invite them to follow my path, for they may see some things and hear some things that may disturb their philosophy.

With sincere respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General Commanding.

Lieutenant General U. S. GRANT, General in Chief, Washington, D. C.

P. S. As Mr. Stanton's singular paper has been published, I demand that this also be published, though I am in no manner responsible to the press, but to the law and proper superiors.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General Commanding.

Under date of City Point, Virginia, May 9th, General Sherman forwards a

Detailed Report of his Operations

From April 1st, to which time it appears they had been brought down in previous reports; he says at that date: All were busy in repairing the wear and tear of our then recent hard march from Savannah, and replenishing clothing and stores necessary for a further progress. I had previously by letter and in person notified the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States, that the 10th of April would be the earliest possible moment at which I could hope to have my things in readiness, and we were compelled to use our railroads to the very highest possible limit in order to fulfil that promise, owing to a mistake in the railroad department in sending locomotives and cars of the four feet eight and a half inch gauge, already in North Carolina, with such of the old stock as was captured by Major General Terry, at Wilmington, and on his way up to Goldsboro. Yet such judicious use was made of these, and such industry displayed in the railroad management by Generals Easton and Beckwith and Colonel Wright and Mr. Van Dyne, that by the 10th of April our men were all re-clad, the wagons reloaded, and a fair amount of forage accumulated ahead.

VERY LATEST.

Trial of the Conspirators.

Jeff. Davis' Knowledge of the Assassination.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

This days session of the assassination trial, has been more than usually interesting in the matter of incident and pertinency of testimony. The crowd was equally as large as that of yesterday, and was attended by about the usual number of distinguished personages, among them the Mexican minister, Mr. Romero. The evidence on the part of the defence was scattering, and established no important facts in favor of the prisoners. The introduction of Miss Surratt as a witness on behalf of her mother, Mrs. Surratt, was productive of no highly important result in the way of testimony, but occasioned a great deal of curiosity and interest on the part of the auditory. Miss Surratt was arrested at the same time that her mother was taken into custody, and has remained in prison separated from her ever since. She is a young woman of prepossessing appearance, very intelligent countenance, and neatly and genteelly attired During the interval between the question and answer, while she was upon the witness stand, she closely scanned the audience, turning in all directions, as if to recognize some familiar face. Shortly before the close of her examination, and after glancing rapidly over the room, she inquired in a loud, clear voice, if Weichman was present. Receiving no response, she again gazing around upon the faces in the room, apparently uninterested in the question that had been asked.

After the motion had been seconded by Gen. Ekin, Judge Advocate Holt suggested that inasmuch as the case involved no question of law and infamous offense, he was not disquisitive on giving testimony.

Gen. Ekin promptly remarked that for the sake of justice and the character of this investigation he hoped the motion would be withdrawn, and the rebel General gave his testimony unhinderingly. General Johnson, who is of a fair complexion, with rather ruddy complexion, and full and intellectual features. He was dressed in a suit of black colored cloth.

The testimony of the carpenter at Ford's Theatre, with reference to the escape of the assassin, and what transpired as the latter was leaping from the box to the stage, was the same in some particulars with the evidence of Joseph Stuart, &c., and the confession of Jefferson Davis, that the people of the South generally would not fight longer, and then proceeds to comment on the publication of the report of the interview with Mr. Stanton, in which the latter appeared to approve of his sentiments, and had urged upon Gen. Sherman the importance of bringing the war to a close for financial reasons.

On the 26th of May, Hitchcock returned, accompanied by Gen. Grant and members of his staff, bringing information that my action at Raleigh was disapproved, and orders to give at once forty eight hours' notice, and resume hostilities at the close of that time. Governing myself by the substance of a despatch there enclosed, dated March 23, to Generals Sherman and Sheridan, and others, from Secretary Stanton to General Grant, at City Point, but not accompanied by any part of the voluminous instructions generally enclosed on the part of the New York journals of the 24th of April. That was the first and only time I ever saw that telegram, and the one word of instruction contained in the important letter in it, and it does seem strange to me that every barroom loafer in New York, can read in the morning journals the orders, and that is withheld from a general whose command extends from Kentucky to North Carolina. Within the last few days I have had Johnston's station towards Hillsboro, with notice to Gen. Johnston of the suspension of the truce, and renewing my demand for the surrender of the armies under his immediate command. Second letter, April 26th, 6 a. m. At 12, noon, I had the receipt of his picket officer.

I have published the letter (No. 62) to the troops, terminating the truce, at 12 m. on the 26th, and ordered all to be in readiness to march at that time. Orders to that effect to the Second Field Order No. 55, April 14, from the position held.

On April 18th all things were in readiness to advance, when, on the evening of the 25th, he received another letter from General Johnson asking another interview, under the approbation of General Grant. Another meeting was arranged, and took place at two, p. m., the next day.

"We then," he says, "consulted, concluded, and signed the final terms of capitulation. These were taken by me back to Raleigh, submitted to Gen. Grant, and met his immediate approval and signatures. Gen. Johnson was not aware of the presence of Gen. Grant at Raleigh at the time. Thus was surrendered to us the second great army of the so-called Confederacy, and though undue importance has been given to the so called negotiations which preceded it, and a rebuke and public disfavor cast on me wholly unwarranted by the facts, and refuse in saying it was accomplished without further men and devastation to the country; without the loss of a single life to those gallant men who had followed me from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and without so sacrificing the brave men to the ungracious

Question—Did you say you would not do any thing to help who would testify against your sister? Answer—I did not.

Question—Did you make a threat against him if he appeared as witness against

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. Move especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural, records inventions and improvements of every description clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party, are requested to assemble at the places of holding elections in their Wards, Boroughs Townships and Precincts, respectfully, on SATURDAY, June 3d, 1865, and elect two delegates to represent each district aforesaid in a UNION CONVENTION, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be by ballot between the hours of four and seven o'clock, p. m., and in the Townships between the hours of four and six o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

ALEX. HILAMDS, } Secretaries.
D. O'NEILL, }

Is Slavery Dead?

The report is circulating widely and is generally believed, that slavery is a defunct institution, that it is ready for burial, and that the caresss of it will soon be hidden from human view. The rejoicings of some and the mournings of others seem to give confirmation to the report. Hard blows have been dealt upon its head, it has fallen under them, it lies still and immovable, as though it were really dead.

Yet, there are suspicious circumstances about its apparent demise, that lead some to half doubt whether the vital spark has actually been extinguished, or, at least, whether the power, that has been the breath of life to the institution, is not simulating death rather than submitting to it. It has been the wont of the slave power, where policy favored such a course, to attain its objects by aiming at something else; and to conquer opposition by seeming to yield to it. In the political movements of the re-organized State of Louisana, as well as in those of Missouri, and also of Kentucky, there appear intentions to make the slavery question an active element. This may arise from the novelty of the condition, and the overlapping of old party measures and arrangements. But it more probably springs from the wish, if not the intention, to resuscitate slavery in its financial and political importance. Some weight is added to this supposition by the tone of some of the old party papers, which adhere with the greatest tenacity to the old party nomenclature, and denounce with a snap and sharpness unabated, the "Abolitionists," the "Radicals," and the "negro worshippers." In those Rebel States where no political movements have yet been made, the slave power exerts itself on individuals, endeavoring to force labor on the negroes without compensation. This is virtually ignoring the decease of slavery, and endeavoring to perpetuate it, despite the Proclamation of Freedom.

We do not seriously apprehend the recovery of the slave power from the injuries it has received in the progress of the slaveholders' rebellion; but it will bear watching, since, to use the Southern colloquialism, it may only be "playing possum," till the immediate danger is past.

Loyal Newspapers in the South.

A suggestion was sometime since thrown out in favor of assisting systematically the establishment of loyal papers, in able hands, throughout the South. It struck us at the time as not only practicable but highly important, and we have seen the evidence of it since. In Richmond, with a single exception, we believe, the press has been revived in semi-secesh hands, and the ground occupied by an influence opposed to the cause of the Union. Only a certain number of papers can exist there, and had the matter been properly taken hold of the ground might have been occupied by a friendly press, and the public mind indoctrined with Union sentiments and news of progress and patriotism, instead of the vile heresy which is at present thrown out. Even now, rather than let the case stand as it is, it would be better to raise by subscription a sum sufficient to establish and support a sound Union journal in Richmond. The suggestion is equally applicable to the other cities of the South. If the field is too broad, points can be selected from which an important influence can be exerted in the interest of progressive freedom. In the present condition of the South, without special aid, there is scarcely a point where an out-and-out Union anti-slavery paper can live on the legitimate support it would receive. If nothing is done, darkness and error will again reign, and the progress of light and truth will be so slow that it will not be perceived.

Market Prices.

The logic of trade is deserving of notice. The reason most commonly assigned for selling at high prices is that the commodities have been bought at high prices. But they are often bought at exorbitant rates, for no other reason than this, that the purchaser knows he can sell them at the same rate to those who must, or think they must, have them at any price that may be asked.

Individuals, in great numbers, rush to the market to procure, in a hurried hour, their supply of subsistence. They encounter the dealers who stand there with abundant supplies. They ask the price here: it seems high. They ask the next man: it is the same; and the next, and the next: Time is passing; they buy, and return home, to go through the same process again on the ensuing market day.

Another feature in the state of prices is this: Any advance in the price of gold vibrates on the price of every pound of beef or butter, and of every chicken or chicken's egg in the whole market. But a decline of gold produces no corresponding sensation. Dealers are nervously sensitive when the hair is rubbed up, but when it is smoothed down by the descending current, are meek, and phlegmatic, and taciturn. It reminds us of the float in a self-registering thermometer, which rises to the highest degree and sticks there.

Why should people have to pay the same price for milk now, when grass is in its greatest and freshest abundance, and hay only half what it was, that they paid last winter? The same question may be asked in relation to other common articles of living. That there is an egregious wrong in this matter cannot be doubted. What is the remedy? If the purchasers have inexhaustible patience, the sellers cannot be expected to become tired of this condition of affairs.

BRECKINRIDGE.—We are sorry to say that subsequent intelligence does not sustain the truth of the report that the traitor BRECKINRIDGE has been captured. As yet we have no such good news authenticated, although we are not without hope that we shall have before long. It may turn out however, that BRECKINRIDGE, BENJAMIN, and some others of the worst traitors have made their escape across the Mississippi into Texas and Mexico. They moved with more celerity than DAVIS, being encumbered neither by women nor women's apparel.

Rev Stuart Robinson.

This man bids fair to attain as much notoriety as his own immoderate ambition could have desired. Whether it is of the kind that will be gratifying to him is not so plain. But as he is the architect of his own fame, it is presumable that his celebrity accords with his own taste. Mr. ROBINSON has on more occasions than one shown himself to be a good hater, when individuals came in collision with his temper. He seems to be as full of energy and as empty of honor, when the country and its public functionaries fall under his hatred.

In the late examination of Dr. BLACKBURN, the yellow fever pedlar, at Toronto, STUART ROBINSON figures with more conspicuity than credit. His intercourse with HYAMS, the agent of BLACKBURN, in carrying the infected clothing into our country, was for a time intimate. ROBINSON admits this in his own testimony, but says he afterwards discarded HYAMS. Yet it appears, from the testimony of the latter, that BLACKBURN communicated with him through ROBINSON, and whatever ROBINSON may have thought of the subordinate agent, he was and continued to be on terms of intimate acquaintance and confidential intercourse with BLACKBURN, the contriver of the plan for spreading pestilence and contagion among the poor people of the Northern cities.

When the small, select party of Rebels, embracing THOMPSON, TUCKER and SAUNDERS, and others, with whom ROBINSON appears to be intimate, heard of the President's assassination, a minister is said to have made the remark, that "Old ABE had only gone to hell a little before his time." The name of the minister was not given. The presumption indulged in by many, that STUART ROBINSON was the man, receives some accession of strength from his admitted fellowship with the wretched BLACKBURN, who sought revenge by dispersing the contagion of yellow fever among the inmates of the poor-houses and asylums for the destitute, in Northern cities.

The Trial of Davis.

It seems probable that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, having been indicted for treason, will be tried in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, whereof Judge CARTER is the presiding Judge. It has been suggested that Chief Justice CHASE should preside at the trial, for the purpose of giving additional force to the decisions of questions that will be liable to come up. It is not proposed to make the trial a dramatic performance, but a straight forward business, to be concluded with as little delay as possible,—as "sharp, quick, decisive," as the nature of the evidence and the solemnity of the case will allow. The following concerning Judge CARTER will be read with interest at this time:

The Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia is the Hon. David K. Carter, a native of New York, and represented one of the Ohio Congressional Districts from 1849 to 1853. He has occupied several positions in his new state among them that of President Judge of a populous and intelligent district. He also represented our country at the South American Court of Bolivia as resident Minister. He resigned and returned to Ohio about three years ago. After Congress had reorganized the courts of this district it was decided out the old judges President Lincoln, anxious to secure men of ripe experience, capacity, and loyalty, appointed Judge Carter at the head of the new court, and associated with him Hon. Abraham Olin, of New York; Hon. George P. Fisher, of Delaware, and Mr. Wiley, of Georgetown. It is before this court, and probably before Justice Carter alone, that the great criminals will be tried.

SURRATT IN A NUNNERY.—Our dispatches announce that J. H. SURRATT has been tracked, by detectives, to the door of a convent in Canada. This brings to mind a statement made some time ago by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, that all the persons then arrested as accomplices of BOOTH, were raised in the Roman Catholic religion. We observed this statement as a curious one. Three or four Priests have testified to the good character of Mrs. SURRATT, the mother, who is on trial in Washington. Her virtuous son, who escaped the vigilance of justice in the United States, has, it now appears, found refuge and sanctuary in a Canadian convent. The detectives appear to have given up the further pursuit in despair.

DONATING THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The *Tribune* does not believe in the plan of donating the national debt, which the *Herald* is engineering. It contends that, according to safe data, it will require from every one, in cash, one fifth of the total value of his estate to sweep off the national debt. Whether everybody is thus willing, the subscriptions already made, amounting in the aggregate to less than two millions—three thousand millions being the debt—are cited. Commodore VANDERBILT subscribes half a million, or *one-fortieth* of his estate; Mr. BENNETT one-twenty-fifth and so on to the end. These figures are cited as conclusive against the plan.

GEN. HALLECK.—It is said, on good authority we hope, that this officer is to be superseded at Richmond by the veteran soldier, Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS. HALLECK is about the only person who has learned nothing from the experience of the last four years. He has been tried in various places, and has retired from nearly or quite every position he has held to give place to a better man. He is a learned but useless superfluity.

A DEFAULTER.—The Chicago *Tribune* says that the business community of that city have been aware for some time that a person, moving in their "best society" and occupying one of the most costly residences on the most fashionable street, has been charged with having abstracted the sum of two hundred thousand dollars from the Western Marine Insurance Company. W. H. Waite is the person alluded to. He has been until lately cashier of the company, but has within a few days left the country. For a long time Mr. Waite's fellow citizens had been led to wonder how he had so got the start of all the rest of the world on a cashier's salary—how he had been enabled to buy fine houses on Michigan avenue and build fine blocks on Dismond street from the savings of a moderate income.

NEW DIOCESE.—The new diocese created by the late Diocesan Convention at Philadelphia by dividing the present Diocese, on a line running nor th and south on the eastern boundaries of McKean, Cameron, Clearfield, Cambria and Somerset counties, includes twenty-four counties, which have at present about thirty, seven organized parishes and forty clergymen. In dividing a diocese, the Bishop or Bishops of the original diocese have the right to elect which of the new dioceses they will take charge of. In the present case, it is pretty clearly understood that both Bishops Potter and Stevens will remain in charge of the Eastern Diocese and that a new Bishop will be elected for the Western one.

THE 206TH PENNSYLVANIA.—The 206th Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Col. HUGH BRADY, which has been doing provost duty in Richmond since the 3d of April last, is now on duty at Lynchburg, Va., to which place it was transferred on Thursday last. The regiment is composed principally of men from Westmoreland, Somerset and Jefferson counties.

GEORGE B. HICKS, Esq., has been appointed Superintendent of the Southern Division of the Union Telegraph Company, with headquarters at Cincinnati. For several years past Mr. Hicks has been the Western Agent of the Associated Press, with headquarters at Cleveland.

It is estimated by those generally posted in such matters, that fifteen hundred dollars' worth of whisky, beer, etc., is sold daily in Meadville.

The Carlisle *Herald* says an order has been received at the draft rendezvous, at that place, to have the camp and quarters in readiness for the accommodation of a number of troops from either the army of the Potomac or Sherman's army, who will be sent there to be paid off and mustered out of service.

General Intelligence.

The census of Michigan for 1864, just published, shows an increase in population of 2-1,486.

The route of the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railroad is now being surveyed between Charlsbe surg and Bedford.

A brewer in New York has given $400,000 to found a first class female college, and promises more if it be needful.

A Democratic paper at Adrian, Michigan, says that a new Republican daily paper, to be called the *Evening Journal* is to be started in Detroit.

A young man has been poisoned to death in St. Louis by mistake of a druggists clerk, who put sulphate of zinc instead of sulphate of potash into a vial of citrate of magnesia.

A well informed correspondent states that here is a large amount of cotton at Norfolk, Virginia, and in the interior, which has been accumulating for some time. A fact not generally known at the North.

A young man named Calvin S. Morse, paymaster's clerk on board the receiving ship North Carolina, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, committed suicide on Saturday night by shooting himself with a pistol.

A little daughter of Wm. Hooper, of Darlington, Wisconsin, while playing around a bonfire, was suddenly enveloped by the flames and burned almost to a crisp before she could be rescued. She died in a very brief time.

Michigan takes more white fish than all the other States and Territories. In 1853 the product of white fish was 47,203 barrels. In 1864 the catch was 89,348 barrels, a decrease of 7,355 barrels.

A fellow hired a pleasure boat in Buffalo and didn't return it. He was brought up at Cleveland, where he had disposed of the craft valued at one hundred and fifty dollars, and taken back to Buffalo to explain things.

The County of Harrison, Iowa, has donated a farm of 160 acres to be sold for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair at Chicago. It is bottom land and pronounced as good as any in Harrison county.

Jedediah Field, a farmer of Grand Rapids, Michigan, committed suicide by hanging himself last Wednesday morning. He was sixty-three years of age, and respected by all who knew him.

The latest invention in London in connection with the jewelry robberies, is to connect the safes with the police-stations by means of telegraphic wires attached to the ordinary street telegraph wires.

A white deer was lately taken alive near the town of Franklin, Delaware County, N.Y. The deer is as white as snow, all except his ears and a spot on the top of his head, and a slight tinge of gray on each side of the shoulder.

Mr. Richardson, an English chemist, says that iodine placed in a small box, with a perforated lid, destroys organic poison in rooms, during the continuance of an epidemic. Mailpox in London he saw the method used with benefit.

The State of Virginia owns largely in canal and railway stocks, and will, in time, be able to pay off its credit; but at present its resources are nearly destroyed. The rebel government owned the Petersburgh railroad, almost half a million for transportation, which is now lost forever.

A farmer named Mangus Baller, near Mishawaka, Indiana, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn on Friday, the 19th inst. He was well to do, and highly esteemed. He had been somewhat deranged for four or five years.

Considerable talk and a little excitement is occasioned by reports of gold, silver and lead (!) discoveries near Cooperstown, Crawford Co., Pa. It appears they are not content with oil specimens that looked yellow here been shown, but it is not quite certain that they are gold.

An individual in New York has swindled several parties of considerable sums of money under the guise of a Mexican "emigrant" agent, with large sums of gold in his possession. Upon the discovery of the character of his operations, he escaped to a foreign country—New Jersey—considering himself safe there from all pursuit.

The rush to the oil regions is much less than it was six weeks ago, but is still great and sufficient to keep hotels constantly crowded. Still a large proportion of those who do go, mean business, and the speculators are generally settling down and becoming quiet, more business and greater developements are in progress than ever before.

Two lads, about fifteen years old, quarreled at the Union School in Ann Arbor, Michigan. After school the quarrel was renewed by one of them named Otis, when the other, named Barr, drew a pistol from his pocket and shot Otis in the thigh, making a very severe wound. Barr then went to the jail and delivered himself up to the authorities.

Two cases of homicide occurred within a few days in North Ballard, Ky. Samuel Duncan of that place was shot and killed by a neighbor a short time ago, and within a few days Hezekiah Edwards, of the same neighborhood, was cut and killed by his son, Wiley Edwards, for beating his wife. These two tragedies have caused quite an excitement in the county.

Michigan contains 35,995,539 acres of land, of which but 3,647,645 acres are improved and but 12,086,695 returned as taxable. There are, if equally apportioned, about 4½ acres of improved land for every man, woman and child in the State. Michigan, is, therefore a well established fact, that one acre of land, properly cultivated, is amply sufficient for the comfortable support of a human being.

A little step daughter of a Mr. Pruitt, near Scipio, Indiana, was drowned lately in Storm's creek, while on her way to a country school. It had rained during the fore part of the day, and the creek had swollen until the foot-log upon which she attempted to cross was floating, which she did not discover until it was too late.

The increase of sheep in Muskingum county, Ohio, has been forty-two thousand, the whole number in the county now amounting to 156,-512. Estimating the weight of the fleece at five pounds each, will give the total amount of wool at 781,080 pounds, which nets the handsome sum of $468,648,60 at sixty cents per pound. We give this as an indication of the wealth of sheep and wool.

Coal has been discovered at Henryville, Indiana. John Stewart, of that place, while boring for oil, struck and passed through a vein of stone coal of excellent quality, of over six feet in thickness, at a distance of some fifty feet below the surface. A company has been organized, and the work of sinking a pit or mining the coal has already been commenced.

Michigan claims to be the second State in the Union in the amount of iron ore. Two hundred and forty-eight thousand tons of iron ore were shipped from Marquette the past year, and 25,000 tons retained for the use of furnaces located in that region, making a total production of 273,000 tons of ore—an annual amount only exceeded by Pennsylvania in 1860—that State having mined 1,706,476 tons; Ohio then ranking next, and mining 58,781 tons.

The Indians show a spirit of resenting indignities on occasions. In Saginaw, Michigan, on Tuesday week, several Indians were standing on the street when three ruffians came up and began ill-treating a squaw. An Indian very respectfully requested them not to molest her, when one of the ruffians struck him. A fight followed, in which they succeeded in beating in a most shameful manner, the unoffending Indian. The ruffians were arrested.

A pedestrian named John Holliday, in Rochester, N.Y., wagered two hundred dollars, that he could walk from that city to Buffalo, a distance of seventy-five miles, in thirty hours, pushing a wheelbarrow before him all the distance. He accomplished the feat in twenty six hours and a quarter. The wheelbarrow, made expressly for the purpose, weighs only twenty pounds. It has a light box in which he carried his refreshments, and ate as he walked. Considerable interest was manifested along the route of the journey, and people turned out in large numbers to see him. At Batavia, people accompanied him some distance and enlivened him with music by a band.

Personal.

Col. B H. Hill, Provost Marshal General of Michigan, has been commissioned brevet Brigadier General in the regular army.

Hon. David L. Swain, President of the University of North Carolina, has been appointed one of the Board of Visitors to West Point for this year.

The President, it is said, takes strong ground in favor of Mr. Stanton as between him and Gen. Sherman.

Dr. C. H. Ray, who for seven years was one of the editors of the Chicago *Tribune*, but who during the past year has been resting and resting, has returned to his former position in that paper.

Mrs. Lorin Andrews has been appointed Postmistress at Gambier, Ohio. She is the widow of Colonel Lorin Andrews, late President of Kenyon College, who lost his life in the service of his country.

Henry Ward Beecher, and other distinguished gentlemen of New York, have been invited by Governor Pierpont to be present at the ceremonies attending his assumption of the gubernatorial functions at Richmond, Va.

Mr. A. Mullen, who held the position of Secretary to Governor Curtin, for several years, has retired to accept the post of Secretary and Treasurer to a Coal Oil Company in Philadelphia, and Col. Robt. A. McCoy has been appointed his successor.

The Wm. Preston Johnston who was on Davis' staff is a son of the rebel General Albert Sidney Johnston, who was killed at Shiloh. He was educated at Yale College, graduating in 1852. He married a Miss Rosa Duncan, of New Haven, Conn., who is now, with her four children, residing in Louisville, Ky. Young Johnston lived at No. 12, Livingston Place, New York, for a year or so, practicing his profession of the law.

SPECULATING IN OIL LANDS.

HOW SOME MEN MAKE FORTUNES.

The public, from time to time, has been edified by glowing statements of the fabulous amount invested in the oil trade, and the princely revenues derived therefrom, a large number of people placing implicit reliance in the reports. There can be no doubt that the sum invested, much of it permanently, is of great magnitude, but that it even approximates the figures generally estimated is not true in fact. The extent of the investment is over estimated by means of fictitious values placed upon territory, which in very many instances is held and sold for as many hundred dollars as it is really worth in cents. It is the speculators in property who have become so rich and made fortunes in this new branch of trade, and the individual cases where wealth has been obtained from the product of the wells in the oil regions are "few and far between." In fact the parties engaged in the oil land business, who make the great fortunes, are those who, by skill shrewd financiers and attorneys, get up joint stock companies, with flattering prospectuses, and induce men of small capital to invest in the stock—the property, at the same time, being worth little more than the taxes assessed upon it. An instance of this kind has just transpired in Philadelphia, in a case before Recorder Eneu. A prominent oil operator of that city was charged with swindling in selling certain lands in Trumbull county, Ohio, to a company for $20,000, representing that the wells near it were yielding 20 or 30 barrels per day. A witness testified that no such wells existed, and that the first cost of the land was one dollar, with a small royalty of oil to the original owner, and an annual rent of $1 per acre for the ground occupied. Another witness stated that he had pumped one of the wells for six days, and succeeded in obtaining about eight ounces of oil. The case was postponed for a further hearing.

Another interesting case, showing how fortunes in the oil business are made, is that of Mr. William H. Knapp, of New York, who has filed a bill in Equity against Smedley Darlington, Caleb Peirce and Elisha Davis, of Pennsylvania, to compel them to the performance of a contract which he avers they entered into with him for the purchase of certain oil lands. Mr. Knapp alleges that after securing the refusal of certain leases on the Clapp Farm and McClintock Farm, he was authorized by the defendants to purchase, and the price was fixed. Under this arrangement Knapp was sent to Venango county, to arrange with the owner of the property. The property was to be the basis of the St. Nicholas Oil Company, and that the defendants were to throw into the company certain land owned by them, and valued at $25,000. Of course the profits to be derived from the sale of the stock were to be divided between Knapp and the defendants, share and share alike, and in addition to this, Knapp was to receive pay for his services, putting the company on its feet, and was to receive one-fourth of all profits arising out of the sale of the stock after $50,000 for working capital.

After the company was organized, Mr. Knapp alleges that he was left out in the cold. The defendants, it is charged, took care of themselves, but refused to make any settlement with Mr. Knapp, and kept him quiet with promises to look after his interests. On the 7th of April last, Mr. Knapp made a last appeal, when he was told by Davis that he had nothing more to do with the company. Pierce refused to see Mr. Knapp on the ground that he had already made money out of the purchase in the first instance, and further stated that the great success of the company was a mistake, as the second dividend of one per cent. on the capital was made up by the assessment of one per cent. pockets, and he claimed to deduct this from the small profits realized by the concern. As a specimen of the way in which the speculation, Mr. Knapp gives the figures:

100,000 shares of the stock by assessment, for $2 50 per share, sold	$250,000
100,000 shares for $4 per share, sold	400,000
15,000 received back from Ennis, the owner, for $1 50, or	67,500
Making a total of cash received	$717,500
From which the following sums are deducted, the cost of the properties	
say	$227,000
Cash received for working capital	100,000
	$327,000
Making the net profit to said Darlington, Pierce and Davis	$390,500

And Mr. Knapp claims as his share, $90,125, and brings this bill to enforce the payment of that amount.

From the New York Times.

A Scrap of History.

Apropos of the complaint of General Sherman that his correspondence with General Johnston, respecting the amnesty before the capitulation of the Rebel troops in North Carolina, has been withheld from the public by the Secretary of War, it is well to recall the following incident, which carries with it its own comment, and the truth of which will not be questioned. Just before General Grant initiated his splendid campaign against Vicksburg, in the Spring of 1863, and after all the preparations had been made for swinging loose from the base of supplies on the Mississippi River, to make the circuitous inland march via Jackson, Mississippi, to the rear of Vicksburg, he was called upon by Gen. Sherman, and spoken to as follows:

"General Grant, I feel it to be my duty to say that, as a subordinate officer, I am bound to give you my hearty co-operation in this movement, but in doing so I feel that it is due to my military reputation to protest against it in writing, and hope that my protest may be filed with you or in Washington."

"Very well, Sherman," said Grant, "and my Commanding General," send along your protest; I'll take care of it."

The result of General Grant received General Sherman's paper, and the movement was then initiated which culminated in less than three months in the capture of Vicksburg, and the immense garrison. Prior, however, to Pemberton's capitulation, but after it was morally certain that it would occur, Grant called on General Sherman rode up to General Grant's headquarters one day, and found his chief reclined on the ground with his back to a tree, endeavoring to keep as cool as possible in the sultry midsummer weather. They were chatting pleasantly on the prospects of the quickly approaching success, when Grant, addressing Assistant Adjutant General came up and asked him for a certain paper of official importance. It was well known that General Grant relied upon the campaign without more "personal baggage than a tooth brush," and this accounts for the fact that his official papers were carried in the breast pocket of his military house. Taking a handful of documents from his receptacle, General Grant selected the paper asked for, and before putting the rest away drew forth a second paper from the pile. Turning to Sherman with a merry twinkle in his eye, he said: "By the by, General, here is something that will interest you." Sherman took it, and saw the "protest" which a little more than two months before he had handed to General Grant to be forwarded to Washington through the proper channel. As Sherman read it, and saw that the "protest" which, diffused itself over Sherman's war-worn features, which quickly changed to one of supreme satisfaction when he saw that Grant took the paper from his hand, and tearing it into small fragments, scattered them to the winds. No further allusion to the matter was made on either side.

Defrauding the Revenue in Chicago.

Seizure of Fifty Thousand Barrels of Liquor.

The Government detectives are constantly uncovering a great variety of dishonest measures to defraud the revenue. Many heavy houses have deliberately organized their business with the purpose of defrauding the Treasury. By false accounts, false vouchers, and a system of "double entry," to cover up the real extent of their operations and receipts, they have succeeded in defrauding the Government of millions of dollars. And this system of robbery comes directly home to the people, and throws a double burden on the honest dealer or manufacturer. Thus every honest man is interested in ferreting out and punishing every instance of fraud on the revenue. So clearly is this felt to be true by the trade themselves that, as we have already published in these columns, a monied combination has been formed in New York and Brooklyn, among distillers and rectifiers, who deem it necessary for their own protection to ferret out all cases of fraduient distillation. In that instance $100,000 had been pledged and skilled detectives set to work to put an end to all illicit business. An instance of fraud of this kind has just been brought to light in Chicago. Ex Alderman John F. Huck has an extensive beer brewery in that city, as we learn from the Chicago *Tribune*. With him in its management are associated Lewis C. Huck, and Philip Barthlome, his son in-law. It has been recently brought to light that for the past three years Alderman Huck's farm has been that of Ananias and Sapphia, his wife, in "keeping back part of the price," by false returns. So clearly has the evidence of the fraud grown upon the minds of the representatives of the Government, that a few days since the whole establishment, a first-class brewery, malt house and all appurtenances of the craft, with vaults containing 75,000 barrels of present use beer and 25,000 barrels of "winter" beer, were seized by the Government officers. Among the property also is a quantity of whisky, and a still whereby the sour beer of the premises has been converted into spirit, adding largely to the revenues of the establishment with present prices of whisky, and furnishing another grave count in the crime of those parties for concealing this branch of their business. The penalties in this instance will amount to $18,000 and a forfeiture of the whole property. A libel has been filed by United States District Attorney Bass in the Federal Court against the Hucks and Bartholme, and the proceedings against them will be prompt and to the very letter of the law.

THE Dublin International Exhibition was formally opened on the 10th of May, by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen. The spectacle is described as having been most brilliant, and the whole affair a great success. Valuable contributions and also commissioners, were sent from the various foreign powers, so as to make it the most attractive affair that has ever been seen in the Irish metropolis. In the statuary two American artists carried away the prizes, viz: Miss Hosmer and Mr. Storey. Their productions were the theme of universal admiration.

Foreign Items.

The Emperor of Russia has generously conceded the privilege of smoking in the streets to all who wish to do so.

In Italy the removal of the government from Turin to Florence was going on at an accelerated pace. Wagon loads of documents and furniture were *en route* for *Frienze la bella*.

It is stated that the Government intends to recommend the House of Commons to grant a pension to Mrs. Cobden, the widow of the late illustrious statesman.

The Prince Imperial is now allowed to walk about Paris with his tutor. He recently astonished an interesting group of *gamins* by kissing one of the very dirtiest and smallest of them.

The health of the King of the Belgians has been very precarious for some time past, and had caused a great deal of anxiety; it was generally believed that he was dying, but there does not appear to be sufficient ground for it.

An addition was made to the British ironclad navy on the 7th of May, by the launch of the Bellerophon, an enormous ship of 4,000 tons, with armor plates 7 inches thick, and armed with a bow battery of 300-pounder Armstrongs, and broadside guns of 110-pounder Armstrongs. She is also fitted as a ram.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* states that the Bhootan war had reached another stage. General Tytler had taken Chamoorche Buxa and Taragon, in front of Bala, so that the Western Dooars were clear. Gen. Tombs had also retaken Dewangiri.

It is asserted in England that there has recently been deposited in the museum of the Shakspeare House an original play, purporting to have been written by Shakspeare, with marginal notes, additions and corrections in his own handwriting. It is said that there is an abundance and variety of evidence to support its authenticity, which, if once proved, would render this the most important literary discovery that has been made during the last 200 years.

"What do you mean?" said I once to an Asiatic, who had passed a long time in Europe, "What do you mean by the saltation, 'May your shadow never grow less?'" "We live," answered the khan, "pleasantly, under a very hot sun in Persia, and we retire to the shadow for rest and peace. The power of a great man gives rest and tranquility to many, for none dare injure or molest those on whom he protects. So we call that power his shadow, and hope for our own sakes as well as his, that it may never diminish."

Victor Emanuel, having, somehow or other, lost all his popularity, rather clings to his old hunting grounds in Piedmont, like the Indians, and shuns diplomacy as he would the devil. He has been trying to make terms with the Pope about the right to nominate to vacant bishoprics, and his Ambassador, Signor Vegezzi, has been for some time in Rome trying his hand at negotiation. Pio Nono, however, is as unmanageable on this point as on every other; he will neither admit nor agree to anything. On one point he is particularly obstinate, viz: the oath of allegiance to Victor Emanuel, to which he had a most decided antipathy.

The Suez Canal is progressing favorably. It appears from the report of Mr. Christian, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Malta, that the completion of the ship canal is only a question of time and money, and that in a very few years the communication from sea to sea for vessels of large tonnage will be established, thus bringing Malta in West India dock and uninterrupted water route, and shortening the sea voyage from Europe to India for steamers by fully 1,000 miles. It is expected that the works will be complete by the 1st of July, 1868, at cost of $40,000,000.

The "Confederate Loan" was still quoted on the London Stock Exchange, and, strange to say, at the last quotation it was one per cent. being sold from 12 to 14. What this stock represents now that the Confederacy is dead, is more than we can surmise. Perhaps there exists a lingering hope on the part of the holders of it, that the President will be merciful to them in the end, and that he will take upon itself the repayment of it. We believe the nominal amount of it to be £7,000,000, (equal to $35,000,000,) but the exact amount, knowing how much has been actually advanced.

DIED:

MODES—On Friday, May 5, Mrs. SARAH A. CLARK MODES, wife of Wm. F. Modes, and daughter of Edward Clark.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the family, Carson's road, a few doors above the Rapid Church, South Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at two o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WOOD—On May 29th, at 10½ o'clock, p. m., MARTHA MILLER, infant daughter of C. T. & Annie M. Wood, aged six months and eleven days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 96 Penn street, at 3 o'clock, p. m., on Wednesday, the 31st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PINEAPPLE CIDER.

PINEAPPLE PINAPPLE CIDER. CIDER.

Concentrated Pineapple Cider.
Concentrated Pineapple Cider.

A Preventative of Sickness.
A Preventative of Sickness.

To prevent sickness use as follows: Add one teaspoonful of Pineapple Cider to a tumbler of cold water, and drink the first thing after rising in the morning, and the same before you retire at night. It will increase the strength and give vigor and action to the whole system, and drive away all fevers, fevers, intermittents, disturbed sleep, &c., &c.

Sold by N. McCLARRAN & CO.,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. my18

ADAMS, MYERS & CO.,

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS

Corner of Grant and First streets

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fairbanks' Patent Platform & Counter SCALES,

Japan Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron &c. &c. &c.

SUPERIOR SODA ASH AND POTASH.

Superior Soda Ash and Potash.
Superior Soda Ash and Potash.
Superior Soda Ash and Potash.
Superior Soda Ash and Potash.

The present is a favorable time for purchasing soap, it is of some importance to know where to procure a fairly reliable article of materials for making it. Such an article can be had at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
JOSEPH FLEMING'S

Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

The best place in the city to get pure medicinal liquors, and fine preparations for the Toilet. my29

GREAT RUSH.

Still Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices,

Notwithstanding the advance in Gold.

JOHN P. HUNT,

59 Fifth st., Masonic Hall

Is selling

BOOKS AND ALBUMS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Many of them at less than one-half the publisher's prices. my31

CARLIN & GIBSON,

Fourth Ward Foundry and Machine Works,

SANDUSKY STREET, NEAR ROBINSON,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Engines, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings.

We have always on hand and make to order STEAM ENGINES for Oil Wells, with flue or portable boilers. Counter Shafts, D-rrick Fixtures &c. &c. &c. [my31-6m

FOR SALE—

TWO SECOND-HAND ENGINES,

One ten by thirty, the other nine by thirty, with boilers. Apply to

CARLIN & GIBSON,
Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny.
my31-3w

COAL FLATS AND COKE.

Two good Coal Flats for sale, and Coke Ovens to let, and Coke burner to be employed. Inquire of

MELLON BROTHERS,
Office below Connellsville R. R. Depot, Pittsburgh.
my31

ALLEGHENY BASE BALL CLUB

At a meeting of the above named Club, held MONDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., the following named persons were elected officers to serve during the present year:—

President—THOS. M BLAIR.
Vice President—J. M. CARR.
Secretary—H. L. ECKHART.
Treasurer—ROBERT ELTON.

The Club will meet for exercise on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, at 3 o'clock, p. m., on West Common, Allegheny city. my31

REMOVAL.

We have this day removed the office and warehouse of the

SABLE IRON WORKS

To 295 LIBERTY STREET.

my25-64 ZUG & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH,

(Corner of Wood street and Virgin Alley.)

Financial Agent of the United States

AND

SPECIAL AGENT OF JAY COOKE, U. S. AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

Seven-Thirty Loan.

The Popular Loan of the People

AND

THE ONLY LOAN IN THE MARKET,

Convertible into

U. S. Five-Twenty Six per Cent Gold Bearing Bonds.

LIBERAL COMMISSIONS

ALLOWED TO BANKS AND BANKERS

mhas-tf JNO. S. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 26th, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the acts of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act. Now therefore,

I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the city of Pittsburgh in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of April, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
ap29-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK Of Pittsburgh,

Chartered by State Pennsylvania, 1836.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

Organized under National Law, 1865.

This Bank has been designated a

DEPOSITARY

OF THE

United States Treasury,

and appointed agent for the sale of the

7-30 LOAN.

Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re sale.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

my14-tf

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR GENERAL, as required by the sixteenth section of the act entitled "An act to enable the banks of this Commonweal

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

For additional local see fourth page.

ANOTHER ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—Yesterday morning a man named James Prentice entered the store of Messrs. Eaton, Macrum & Co., on Fifth street, and, in payment for some purchases, presented four counterfeit fifty cent notes. Upon the discovery of the spurious character of the notes, Prentice started to leave the store, when he was arrested and taken before the Mayor, who transferred him to the custody of United States Commissioner Sproul, who heard the case. Prentice, when arrested, put a quantity of the spurious currency in his mouth, and began chewing it, but the officers observed the dodge and relieved him of it. The guilt of the prisoner appearing conclusive, Commissioner Sproul committed him to jail in default of three thousand dollars bail, to answer the charge at the next term of the U. S. District Court.

Prentice stated before the Commissioner that he was a resident of Beaver county, and had been engaged in buying and selling horses. He denied knowing that the notes were counterfeit, and said that he had received them on Monday, in Economy, from Culver, who had changed a five dollar bill for him.

ASSAULTING A POLICE OFFICER.—On Monday night about eleven o'clock, as one of the night watchmen was passing along Liberty street, near the Railroad depot, three young men commenced throwing stones at him, one of them striking him on the back. The officer then turned, and drawing his revolver, fired at them, but as the rowdies ran down the street, the watchman was unable to ascertain whether or not his shot had taken effect. Rarely a night passes without some member of the police being assaulted, and the Mayor has instructed his officers to use their pistols hereafter in defending themselves.

PERSONAL.—Mr. D. McCargo, late Superintendent of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the Oil Creek Railroad, vice Frank Thompson, who goes to the Eastern Division Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. Mr. Thompson has been an energetic, able officer, and his successor, Mr. McCargo, will be found to be just the man to fill the position creditably to the company and himself.

CONVENTION.—A meeting of the Association of Superintendents of the American Institute for the Insane, will convene at the Monongahela House, in this city, on Tuesday, June 6th, and will continue in session for about a week. Delegates from various parts of the United States and Canada will be in attendance.

PATENT ISSUED.—Among the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending May 23d, was one to David B. Rogers, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for improvement in car truck frames.

From First Edition Monday Morning.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Rebel Refugees Returning—The Unceremonious Flight of Gov. Magrath—The Crop Prospect—Status of the Negro.

A Charleston correspondent, writing under date of May 24th, says:—"The city is rapidly filling up by the arrival of paroled prisoners and refugee families, old residents from the interior, who fled from the shells and fears of Yankee invasion. The young men are anxious to obtain employment, and return to the peaceful pursuits of life. Nearly all are penniless, and most of them return to find their former comfortable homes swept away by fire and shell, or inhabited by the freed colored people of the city, or taken possession of by the military. Among the late arrivals is Colonel William Whaley, a prominent lawyer and member of the South Carolina Legislature. At the last session he was a candidate for Speaker of the House, but was defeated by Mr. R. B. Boyleston, of Winnsboro, South Carolina. On his arrival Mr. Whaley declared his unaltered and unalterable attachment to the Union, and obtained permission to renew his allegiance by taking the oath. He was the associate counsel of J. L. Petigru and Nelson Mitchell, Esqs., in the great sequestration case, in which he opposed the confiscation of Northern debts and the property of non-resident Northern men. By the death of the first two he now ranks as the senior member of the bar of Charleston. He is a large land owner on Edisto Island, colonized by Freedmen. Under President Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation he still expects to recover that property or its equivalent. During the two last years of the war he served as President of the Farmers' and Exchange Bank of this city.

"Mr. John Beart, formerly editor and proprietor of the *Mercury*, but who left it shortly after the accession of the Rhetts to the proprietary interest of Taber, killed in a duel by Colonel Edward Magrath, brother to the Governor, arrived in the city from Columbia yesterday. Mr. Heart was Superintendent of Public Printing during Buchanan's administration. Recently he has been selling as special postal agent of the late 'so called Confederacy.' Mr. Heart desired to take the oath of allegiance and become a good working citizen in the establishment of the new order of society. His application, however, has been referred to Washington, where, in all probability, he will be sent at Government expense.

"Mr. Heart says Governor Magrath left Columbia, South Carolina, at daylight last Thursday, for parts unknown, to the great surprise and indignation of his friends, who thought he should stay and face the music. Mr. Heart on his way to the city, met a small detachment of Union troops about eight miles from Columbia going towards that place with dispatches for Governor Magrath from Gen. Gillmore. The undignified exit of the rebel executive was severely denounced by Wm. Gilmore Simms, the poet, and novelist now editing the Columbia *Phœnix*, a dingy little sheet about the size of a sheet of foolscap. J. E. Campbell, Esq., another prominent lawyer of the city and member of the Legislature, also residing in Columbia, denounced the hasty flight of the Governor in severe terms. It is believed the fugacious executive took the road to Aiken, South Carolina.

"It was believed by many persons that the rebel Governor would not be allowed to exercise the functions of his office, provided he conformed to the regulations of the United States constitution. It was said that as he was the first overt act of secession, in throwing off the gown, so he should be the first to restore the State to the Union. General Gillmore's order declaring null and void all acts or proclamations from the Governors of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and announcing the President of all slaves, produced quite a different feeling, and caused no little astonishment. The nullity of the country people still believe they will retain their slaves as heretofore, believing that only those on the coast and where the Union troops obtained possession during the continuance of hostilities, are freed in consequence of final occupation.

"Mr. Heart, who has been over a great portion of the upper districts of the State in his capacity as postal agent, informs me that the growing crops of corn, rice and cotton in the interior are remarkably promising, but that much difficulty is found in the great scarcity of horses and mules, of which the country has been almost entirely swept by the contending armies. Even the few left have been further reduced by the disbanded soldiers returning to their homes through the State. These soldiers steal every horse and mule they can lay their hands upon. Several have been shot while attempting these thefts, and it is not an unusual sight to see a negro plowing while a white man walks by his side with his gun on his arm for the protection of his cattle. A spirit of lawlessness is rife in many of the districts, and protection to persons and property is greatly needed. It is hoped that Union troops will be sent to garrison all the principal towns.

"For this reason as well as the yearnings for home, as soon as the difficulties of transportation are removed a very large number of exiles from the city, domiciled throughout the various towns and villages will gladly embrace any opportunity to return to their old residences here. The new order of things may, on their return, for a while, be somewhat unpalatable, but familiarity will soon accustom them to it. The negroes in the country, where the troops have not been, are still working as usual with their old masters, and busily engaged at the crops. In a few cases, I learn the owners have informed them that they are free; but the slaves refused to leave. At Columbia, however, I learn they yield but a unwilling obedience and work as they please."

THEATRES AND CARD PLAYING.—The New School General Assembly has adopted a report in relation to attending theatres and card playing, both of which practices are becoming common among church members. The committee do not see any improvement in the theatres since 1818, pronouncing them corrupting and injurious, and improper for Christians and dangerous to all, and accordingly reaffirm the resolutions of the Grand Assembly of last year on the subject. In relation to card playing they urge a careful watchfulness in avoiding all amusements and recreations calculated to impair spirituality, &c.

THE HANGING POLICY.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: There are three men of whom we don't see how they can be hung under any circumstances. The three negotiators whom President Lincoln met at Fortress Monroe and talked with for hours, fully and frankly, as at any rate never could have hung "King's face brings grace." And we imagine no one will be found ambitious to interfere with his leprosy of mercy. They are among the chief officers. There is only one above them. With Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell spared the balance must be nice that sinks with Davis.

JUST ACT TO BRAVE MEN.—Gov. Curtin is now in Washington, earnestly advocating the proposition that all field, staff, and line officers now in the service, or about to be mustered out with their commanders, who have been promoted and commissioned to higher grades in their respective regiments and companies, and who have not been mustered into the said grades by reason of their commands being below the maximum strength, be so mustered in at the date of their muster out. The authorities of all the loyal States are uniting in urging this proposition on the Secretary of War, and there is good reason to believe that an order will be promulgated directing such commissions to be issued to the gallant men entitled to these promotions.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*

THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS

March of the Famous Sixth Corps through Richmond—How they were Received in that City.

A Richmond correspondent, under date of May 24th says: "To day, for the fifth time since the occupation of Richmond, has the quietly tread of patriotic men marching home from fields of glory, honor and renown elequently resounded in the streets of this city, and attracted the admiring gaze of thousands of people, both the loyal and those whose fortunes for the past few years have been various in solving the enigma of having or not having a country. The troops passing through the city to-day composed the famous Sixth army corps of United States Volunteers. Major General Horatio Gates Wright commanding, with Brevet Major General Frank Wheaton, Brevet Major General G. W. Getty, and Brevet Major General James B. Ricketts as division commanders. They were the officers and men who have seen honorable service on the hotly contested and never to be forgotten fields of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek—fields whose glories will ever be fresh in the minds of the American people. It was at the head of this historic corps that the lamented and brave John Sedgwick earned his just fame as a soldier and patriot. He laid down his life nobly while on duty as its commander, and his memory will never cease in the hearts of the gallant boys who to-day saw the full heighth of the spires of Richmond, when bereft of all they have only seen from afar—a distance, however, thanks to the prowess of our arms, forever annihilated.

The corps received a genuine welcome from the several divisions of the ever hospitable 24th Army Corps. General Gibbon commanding, with Major General Turner, Major General Charles Devens, and Brigadier General J. O. Osborne commanding its divisions. The cheering boys were honored with a review by Major General Halleck, commanding the grand military division of the James, accompanied by his staff and Major General E. O. C. Ord, commanding Department of Virginia. These military dignitaries occupied a position on the front of a house steps, and were heartily greeted upon by the returning veterans. The day was a cool and delightful one, and could not have been tarried upon for the review.

The line of march was substantially over the same route pursued by the veterans of the Army of the Potomac, the Army of Georgia, the Army of the Tennessee, and Sheridan's cavalry corps in their transit through the city. All the leading objects of interest in connection with the present war were passed and looked upon, while many other points of interest, such as Washington's old headquarters and others, were passed by most reverently. The marching of the troops, accompanied as it was by plenty of good music, scattered all over the city, was performed excellently, and attracted both general and very favorable notice on the part of the officers and men of the corps during the honorary day. The several divisions seemed to have been drilled with equal spirit and success, and all bore evidence of discipline and strict compliance with orderly bearing. Like their brethren of the Army of the Potomac, they each and all looked every inch the soldier. The passage of the corps through the city consumed quite five hours.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

THE COMING TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

It is expected that by the time it is concluded that Jeff. Davis will be arraigned for treason. If some of the leading officers of the government speak truly, the trial will certainly be in a civil court. The feeling of the country has been very steadily manifested in reference to the trial of the assassins and the leading public men of the South will be tried for treason in the civil courts. Some persons connected with the government assert that it will be impossible to get a jury in Washington that will hang Davis. This is possible, but extremely improbable, and if it is true of Washington it is also true of all our leading cities. There are "rebel sympathizers" in all our large towns—even in Boston. I suppose, and some of these men might get upon a jury raised to try the great rebel leader. The government, of course, must take the risk.

STANTON VS. SHERMAN.

The controversy between Secretary Stanton and General Sherman grows more interesting. The Secretary is doing nothing, but the General is making an active fight upon his superior. I understand that he has written a letter which will soon see the light, which reflects very severely upon Mr. Stanton. This looks very much like insubordination; but Sherman is an eccentric man. He and his friends demand an apology from Mr. Stanton for his slap at the General-in-Chief. Such an insinuated treachery against General Sherman, and to say the least, reprimanded him in the presence of the nation. Senator Sherman is here, fully as hot blooded on the subject as his brother. They are in the same boat, and it looks very much as if they were rushing away from the Administration and the Republican party.

After two days of exquisite weather we have clouds and rain again. Luckily the weather has no longer any importance as connected with military movements.

An Indiana Banker Robbed.

Among the victims of the light fingered gentry, at a menagerie in Detroit Monday evening, the 22d inst., was a banker from Indiana who lost an opulent wallet. He has addressed the following note through the *Press* to the reliever of his cares:

The miserable pickpocket who relieved me of a small amount of greenbacks[illegible] currency at the circus last evening, will return to me my Government discharge. He is perfectly welcome to the amount feloniously confiscated from my person, and in case the case is hard up for funds, I will give him a sight draft on "The Manufacturers' Bank, Hartford, Indiana," for any reasonable amount. Only return to me my discharge papers.

MR. SEWARD ON ASSASSINATION.—In his reply to a committee who presented to him the address of the Americans in Paris regarding the assassination of the President, Mr. Bigelow read a portion of a letter from Mr. Seward, which, written nearly three years since, derives great interest from the recent melancholy events. It seems that some information had come to Mr. Bigelow relative to a plot forming here for the assassination of the President and Mr. Seward. This was communicated to the Secretary of State and replied to as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1862.

There is no doubt that even before the breaking out of the insurrection plots and conspiracies were formed, and it is not unlikely that new ones such as you mention will grow up. But there is no reason to be alarmed about them. Assassination is not in accordance with American ideas, and will never obtain a foothold in our political system.

This personal conviction has been confirmed by every day's experience since the war commenced. The President, during the warm weather, occupies a country house near the "Soldiers' Home," two or three miles from the city. He goes and comes on horseback morning and night without any guard. I go there myself at all hours, very early and very late, by daylight, moonlight, starlight, or no light at all.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

This HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies its application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, HARD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used. As it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a glossy, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the skin, nor injure the hair, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

JAMES BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents. my19

☞ THE FRIENDS OF CAPT. JAC. F. SLAGLE announce that he will be a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the nomination of the Convention of June 6th 1865. my18-tc

☞ LIEUT. SAMUEL HARPER, of the 139th Penna. Vols., from Lower St. Clair township, will be a candidate for nomination in the State Legislature, subject to the decision of the Union County convention. my17-tc

☞ FOR MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE—BILLINGS G. CHILDS, Pittsburgh, subject to nomination of Union County Convention. my 7-tc

☞ FOR TREASURER.—Col. J. B. KIDDOO, Pittsburgh, subject to decision of Union County Convention. my17-tc

☞ FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—Col. JOHN A. DANKS will be a candidate for nomination for Representative in the State Legislature, before the Union County Convention, of June 6th. my14-tc HALEY TOWNSHIP.

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I will be a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the nomination of the next Union County Convention. ALEX. M. WATSON. ap24-tc

☞ DAVID AIKEN, JR., WILL BE A candidate for renomination to the office of County Treasurer before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6, 1865. my12 da2wd

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Col. L. B. DUFF will be a candidate for nomination to the office of District Attorney, before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6th 1865. my2 tjn6-d&w

GALENA PIG—PURE AND SOFT—☞ For sale in large or small quantities, at the lowest rates.

Pumps of all kinds always on hand.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to promptly and executed neatly.

BAILEY, FARRALL & CO.,
my22 129 Fourth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EAGLE TANNERY,
CHARLES KIEFER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LEATHER, such as oak-tanned harness, bridle, skirting and slaughter Sole Leather, waxed upper, kips and calf skins. The highest price paid for all kinds of Leather in rough, for green hides and calf skins, and chestnut oak bark. Office, 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap7

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR CRACKERS,
AND GINGER SNAPS.
No. 54 Fourth street,
no15

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Third night of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. CHAN. KEAN, formerly Miss ELLEN TREE, assisted by Mr. J. F. CATHCART, Mr. GEO. EVERETT and Miss CHAPMAN.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 31st will be performed Shakspeare's sublime tragedy, in five acts, of

HAMLET.

Hamlet.....Mr. Chas. Kean.
Queen Gertrude.....Mrs. Chas. Kean.
Ophelia.....Miss Chapman.
Laertes.....Mr. J. F. Cathcart.
Horatio.....Geo. Everett.

THURSDAY—THE GAMESTER.
FRIDAY—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

A full session—Secured seats $1.50; Dress Circle $1.00; Family Circle 50 cents.

CITY BILL POSTER.
J. J. JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to on leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or with the city the principal corners in the city and use the exclusive use of the same. 19381y

WANTED.

WANTED.—A discharged soldier wants a situation as BOOK KEEPER, Assistant or Clerk, in any wholesale house. Good references given. Address "H. M. C.," this office.
my27-2t

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell WILSON'S new SEWING MACHINE, on a monthly salary, or commission.
For terms and particulars address
LATHROP & CO., General Agents,
142 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
my17-2w

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 68 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my15

CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
IN THE WORLD.

Best and nicest fitting CLOTHING, at lowest prices.

At 47 Fifth street.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BARGAIN,

Call at 47 Fifth street.

IF YOU WANT A NICE COAT,

Call at 47 Fifth street.

IF YOU WANT A NICE PAIR PANTS,

Call at 47 Fifth street.

IF YOU WANT A NICE VEST,

Call at 47 Fifth street.

If you want some fine linen, cotton, or woolen SHIRTS, DRAWERS or UNDERSHIRTS

Call at 47 Fifth street.

If you want some COLLARS, TIES, SCARFS, BUTTERFLIES, SOCKS, HDKFS. or SUSPENDERS,

Call at 47 Fifth street.

FINE CASSIMERE SUITS, of the latest patterns and made up in first rate style, sold at $25.

LINEN DUSTERS at $2.50 and $3.00.

SHIRTS at 75 cents and upwards.

200 Business Suits at $10,00,

AT

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.'S.

47 Fifth street, opposite Theatre.
my19

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SOUTH & ROSS,
Boots and Shoes,
NO. 63 MARKET STREET,
NEAR FOURTH.
ap21

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS,
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
22 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

ATTORNEYS.

BUTTERFIELD, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
FRANKLIN, PA.
(M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO., Pittsburgh.)

Legal business promptly attended to in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia.

REFERENCES—Lockhart & Frew, Robt. Woods, Esq., Pittsburgh; Hon. Garrick Mallery, Philadelphia; Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, Erie. my9

G. M. M'MASTER. J. M. GAZZAM. J. R. BUTTERFIELD.
M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS,
For the collection of Claims against the Government.
Office: 98 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Pension, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, Sons of Heroes, Prize Money, and all other claims before the Departments, promptly attended to and information given at all times. No charge made until the claim is collected. Letters of inquiry answered immediately. Officer's Accounts adjusted. my9

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten days.
Office: No. 59 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. 13'28

ING. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MOREHEAD
HAMPTON & MOREHEAD,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
NO. 1344 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

JENNINGS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,
FOR OIL AND SALT WELLS.
No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.

TOOLS WARRANTED MADE OF BEST QUALITY JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

Parties desiring it can be furnished with an entire outfit for boring wells.

Orders addressed through Pittsburgh Post Office will receive prompt attention. mh31-6m

1865. FORT PITT BOILER 1865
AND SHEET IRON WORKS.
CAMPBELL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britches, Fire Rods, Agt. Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers. Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboats & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. all

JOHN MAFFETT.....JAMES OLD.
MAFFETT & OLD,
127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of OIL WELL PUMPS and TOOLS, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking Beam Irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings.
We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Orders solicited. MAFFETT & OLD, P. O. Box 112. feb7

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
HUSLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts, Also, Nuts and Washers.
Office: No. 75 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. 11y2017

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR RENT—
A FRONT ROOM on Fifth street, between Wood and Market, suitable for an office. Apply at
A. M. BAYS' Photograph Gallery,
my27 No. 71 Fifth street.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A manufacturing property situate in Pitt township, adjoining the city limits, opposite the Copper Works, Ninth Ward, having a river front of 240 feet by 240 feet on Fayette street, on which there is a substantial three story brick building 40 by 160 feet, Engine House and sheds, all in good condition. This is one of the best locations on the river for manufacturing purposes and will be disposed of upon very liberal terms. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
my13 Butler st., near Allen, Lawrenceville.

FOR RENT—
WAREHOUSE No. 6 WOOD STREET.
Inquire of
JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.,
apr26-tf corner of Wood and Second streets.

STOCK FARM
FOR SALE.
Situated on the National Road, one and a half miles from the flourishing town of Brownsville. Contains 185 acres, mostly cleared and in a high state of cultivation.
The improvements are a large stone mansion, in complete repair, good barn and stabling, abundance of all kinds of fruit, choice selection; fountain of never failing water at the door. Vein of coal: has 10 acres of oil territory; a producing well handy. This is one of the best improved farms now offered for sale. Apply to
R. McLAIN & CO.,
my26 102 Fourth st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—OIL LAND, on Duck Creek, Ohio, enough to form a Company of $200 000 Capital, on time long enough to make the money out of the oil. A sure thing.
J. C. TILTON,
mh9-tf 31 Fifth street.

FOR SALE.
Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1 and 3 Pennsylvania Avenue, within one square of the Court House; each twenty-four feet front and substantially built and new, with all the modern improvements and conveniences as balconies, gas, hot and cold water, &c. &c. Enquire of
S. B. W. GILL,
No. 80 Fifth street, or
D. C. KING,
No. 70 Second street.
jn4-tf

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN, in ROBINSON, Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny River coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing, also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, convenient miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and unofficial manufacturing of lumber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KERNAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my19tf

DRY GOODS.

WILL BE OPEN
ON
MONDAY,
THE STORE OF
J. M. BURCHFIELD,
No. 72, N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market Sts.

Having been closed the last few days, taking stock, will

OPEN ON MONDAY,
WITH A
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT LOW PRICES.
my22

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Have just opened a full line of
Gauze and Gossamer Vests and Drawers,
FOR GENTLEMEN, AT LOWEST PRICES.
Also, a full stock
SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS,
FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND BOYS, AT
77 and 79 Market street.

LACE GOODS.
Just opened—
REAL LACE EMPRESS COLLARS.
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
IMITATION LACE HDKFS.
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS.
REAL LACE BARBES.
These goods we offer at real bargains.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
my10 77 and 79 Market street.

BARGAINS
IN DRY GOODS,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
Market street.

2 CASES BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 12½ cts. per yard.

5 BALES FINE BROWN MUSLINS, at 15 cents per yard.

YARD WIDE BLEACH MUSLINS, at 20 cts. per yard.

DRESS GOODS, at 12½ cents.

EXTRA BLACK SILKS, at $1 50.

SILK SACQUES, at $12 00 to $75 00.

SUMMER SHAWLS, at $2 50.

BEST KID GLOVES, at $1 75. my9

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, and Farm Produce.
Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Also, REFINED OILS.
Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.
☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. feb

W. & C. H. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery.
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes,
A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.
STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.

JOSEPH PENNOCK.....ROBERT C. TOTTEN
FULTON FOUNDRY.
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
PENNOCK & TOTTEN.
(Successors to Jos. Pennock and Pennock & Hart.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILL ROLLS, warranted. Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated; Bar, Roller and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns, and Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Sheds; Gas and Water Pipe, either bowl or flange; Rolls turned and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill patterns purchased from the "Fort Pitt Foundry." ja11-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms,
No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 26, 28, 32, 42, 45, 56 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails. Philadelphia 11 Pennsylvania pounds to the yard. no9-1y

INSURANCE.

BOATMAN'S
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office: Corner Wood and First Sts.,
RICHARD C. GRAY, ... President.
DAVID E. PARK, . . . Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, ... Secretary.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF
FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

R. C. GRAY,	D. E. PARK,
JAMES REES	T. M. HARTON,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,	JAKE HILL,
HENRY LLOYD,	JAMES H. WRIGHT,
JOHN GRAFF,	JEHU P. SMITH,
N. J. BIGLEY,	DAV. CRAWFORD,

my23:3ms T. M. GORDON

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA.,
PITTSBURGH, April 26th, 1865.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, passed May 21st, 1863, I, David Aiken, Jr., Treasurer of said county, hereby give notice that I will personally or by deputy attend for the purpose of receiving taxes in the several Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts of said county, at the place of holding general elections therein respectively, on the following days, from 10 o'clock a. m. until 3 o'clock p. m., to wit:

Second Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh; Tenth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; Second Precinct, Birmingham; Second Ward, Lawrenceville and Temperanceville Boroughs; Robinson, Pitt, Peebles, M'Clure, Stowler and Indiana Townships,

ON SATURDAY, MAY 27th.

Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's office, within three months from the date fixed in the foregoing notice, subject to FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT, for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their taxes. ap21

CARPETS.
We are receiving by
STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN
A large assortment of the celebrated Crossley
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
AND RUGS,
Imported by ourselves, including
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
never before in this city.

Having bought gold at the present low rates, we offer these and our entire stock of

AMERICAN BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

At the lowest rates to be found in the market.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth street.
ap2

SOMETHING NEW.
Metal Hydrometers,
That will not break or get out of order,
FOR TESTING CARBON OIL.

Having succeeded, by dint of close study and application, in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of dealers and those engaged in refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order, thus instantly being of a saving to all who carefully understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer,
GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.
Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. my9

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED!!
BIOKRENE
OR
LIFE RESTORATOR.

This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be careful to use it, as the Biokrene a household word, to such a will restore them youthful feeling and strength, and enable them to live over again their days of their prime; for it thoroughly exhilarates but strengthens, and a really an invaluable blessing to the aged, as it will restore the feeble debilitated to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the infirmity or any human being, a trial of this preparation will remove the effect at once and for ever.

BIOKRENE
Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Hysteria, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Ennui.

A single bottle will be invaluable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way poorly afflicted by nervous debilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unqualified preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE

The feeble, the languid, the dispairing, the old should procure this health giving agent, as it is confidently different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted energies with wonderful effect.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in it will remove the most aggravated case, and restore health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing,
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietor
51 Cedar street, New York
Sold in Pittsburgh by
JOS. FLEMING,
no18 corner Market street and the Diamond

PRESIDENT
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
RITCHIE'S IMPERIAL
STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING
OF OUR LATE PRESIDENT.
ONLY $1 50. SIZE 19 BY 24.
Also Gen. Grant & Gen. W. T. Sherman

Testimony of Competent Judges, (from Letters to the Publishers)

[From the President's Private Secretary.]
The superb engravings have been received. They will be most highly prized not only for their absolute fidelity of the likeness, but for their spirit and grace, and exquisite finish.

[From Hon. Wm. H Seward, sec'y of State.]
The President wishes me to congratulate you upon the success of the engraving, and to add his testimony to the entire faithfulness of the likeness.

[From Hon. Wm. H Seward, sec'y of State.]
Bilbie's portrait of the President is beyond all doubt the best, if not the only really true one yet produced.

[From E Louize, the celebrated Historical Painter.]
The portrait of our great and good Father, the President, is the best likeness I have ever seen of him.

COPIES NOW READY
AT
PITTOCK'S,
my25 Opposite Postoffice.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

SAM'L M. WICHERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
No. 124 FIRST STREET
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.

G. W. KIEFER.....C. L. STRAUB.....W. HUMMEL
GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER, STRAUB & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealer in all kinds of
LEATHER,
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1m28-1y

$1,000—A REWARD OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be given for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons, who on Wednesday night last set fire to the extra at the six Mile Ferry, occupied by us, and on Monday night last fired the Stable at the same place occupied by us.
H. B. HAYS & BROS.
PITTSBURGH, May 23, 1865. my24-1w

PRODUCE—
80 bls. Green App
3 " Flaxseed;
7 " Eggs;
1,000 lb. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 120 and 122 second street.

INSURANCE.

EUREKA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
Office: Cor. Water and Market Streets,
(BAGALEY'S BUILDING.)
J. H. SHOENBERGER, . . . President.
W. K. NI

The Daily Commercial

SEVENTY-SEVENTH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

Presbyterian Church in the United States.

The Question of Appellate Courts.

ADOPTION OF THE MEMORIAL.

Report on Domestic Missions Adopted

Appointment of Delegates to Other Bodies.

Resolutions on death of Pres't Lincoln

Eleventh Day.

MORNING SESSION.

TUESDAY, May 30—9 A. M.

The Moderator, Rev. Dr. Lowrie, called the Assembly to order, and half an hour was occupied in devotional exercises. Hymn 214 was sung:

"The Lord's my shepherd, I'll not want;
He makes me down to lie
In pastures green, he leadeth me
The quiet waters by."

Dr. Lowrie read from the scriptures a part of the 10th chapter of St. John's Gospel.

Prayers were offered by Rev. A. McClellan, of the Presbytery of Newton, and Rev. I. M. Hughes, of Oxford Presbytery.

Reference was made to the continued sickness of one of the body, and fervent supplications made for his recovery.

The guidance of God was also asked for in the direction of the Assembly's business.

The minutes were read and approved.

A protest read yesterday by Rev. R. Morrison was, on motion of Rev. S. F. Colt, admitted to record, and a committee was appointed to answer the same.

The order of the day, the unfinished business on Appellate Courts, was taken up.

Hon. B. H. Leavitt considers the report on Appellate Courts to be eliminated matter. I however, despair of the report gaining proper attention with the present temper of the house and the press of business. I therefore moved, when the matter was last before us, to refer it to the Presbyteries. I am still of opinion that this is now the wisest course. This is perfectly Democratic and Presbyterian. The Presbyteries are the sources of power, and are competent to act wisely and distinctively on this question. I prefer the amendment to alter our constitution it contemplates proper then will make it, otherwise they will overthrow it. I believe a body can be slight more in contact and to issue and try cases justly than a body of two hundred men, such as the General Assembly. As it now is, great injustice is often done by a refusal to hear a case.

Rev. Dr. E. R. Craven, Chairman of the Committee on Appellate Courts, referred to the history and progress of this subject in a former Assembly. The Committee on Appellate Courts consisted of four distinguished men—Drs. Kreby and Candee, and Judges Linn and Ryerson. The report discusses two points: Is the change contemplated allowable? Is it expedient? Dr. Wilson claimed the other day that Synods and Assemblies are bound as such to issue cases of appeal. We have shown in our report that in a majority of cases where two of our Courts have decided on the same case, they have done so in opposition to each other. Injury has arisen from nearly every case which has passed through the Courts. The exercises of discipline have involved evils of greater than the effects of the crimes disciplined. There is no parallel in the Council of Jerusalem sat as a Court of Appeal. We admit that the right of issuing appeals is inherent in our Courts, and duties are not correlative. The Apostle Paul decided that it was right for him to eat meat, but was it his duty. The reply shows that a right is a personal prerogative, but a duty is an obligation. It is the right of this Assembly to conduct its own missionary operations, but who would say it is not a duty for us to do what we do. The plan the Committee recommends does not interfere with clerical parity, nor with the independence of each Church, nor with the government of a smaller portion of the church by a larger. It is not desirable to arrive at some mode by which the decisions of the Assembly from the consideration of judicial cases?

There must be some fault in the construction of our judicial body. Our members are not always possessed of judicial minds. Our appeals come up piecemeal, and there is not time properly to consider them. Assemblies are ever effective as the original parties to which they come. Our present courts consist of too many members. As to the report, modify it as your wisdom may teach you. Dismiss the report, and we will send the plan to the Presbyteries for their approval.

Rev. F. D. Harris acknowledges the force of the arguments in the Committee's report; there are difficulties in our present system; but is there no other remedy save the one proposed in it?

Mr. Harris offered a substitute.

The Assembly shall be authorized to select six or twelve experienced members of the Assembly after the adjournment of the Assembly at such time and place as they may deem expedient, to whom may be referred all cases of appeal and complaint as shall have passed through the hand of the Judicial Committee of the Assembly. These shall constitute a court, and their decision shall be final. No member of the committee shall be personally interested in any case brought before them. That our Synod be authorized to nominate two of their number to act in the same arrangement.

Rev. Thos. S. Valll believes nothing could be gotten up so good in the direction of that in the Committee has prepared. But we are not yet ready to adopt such a plan as this. It's a speech full of humor in its fields. Today a Supreme Court to be established by the General Assembly. This is no time to advocate vital changes. Our Presbyteries have other and more important business before them than to argue an overthrow of our constitution.

Rev. D. G. Waller hopes the Assembly will adopt the amendment, and send it down to the Presbyteries for their sanction. We need justice in our church decisions. In order to justice, there must be intelligence, virtue, and liberty. Besides we need the machinery of justice. That furnished by the Committee's report is the best of which we can depend. We have, in this Assembly, substantially as to one judicial case, tried the plan of the Committee. When we referred an important matter to a few of the house we saved time, and were satisfied that justice was secured.

Order was taken that the speeches be limited on this question to five minutes.

Rev. Alex. Sterrett is of opinion that the whole Book of Discipline needs revision. The brethren besides do not study the little law we have. We should adopt the revision of the Book of Discipline already prepared by an important Committee.

Rev. Dr. Bannard, believing that we need no more discussion, moved the previous question which was called for.

The Clerk read the resolution, that the report of the Committee be laid down to the Presbyteries for their action.

The amendment of Rev. Dr. Harris, in the form of a substitute, was also read.

The Moderator ruled that the former of these two is the previous question.

It was then adopted, and the recommendations of the Committee are to be sent to the Presbyteries for adoption or rejection.

Hon. J. K. Ewing moves that the Presbyteries be instructed to report any alterations or amendment they desire. This was laid on the table.

The Assembly then took up the unfinished business on the Memorial under discussion last evening.

The time of taking the vote was postponed, by a vote of 125 to 180.

Speakers were, on motion, limited to five minutes.

The resolutions upon the Memorial are of this purport:

1. The Memorial be spread on the minutes of the Assembly.

2. Its recommendations shall be complied with.

The Memorial itself was published in the COMMERCIAL of Tuesday, May 23d.

Rev. A. B. Cross, read an amendment which he moved be appended to the Memorial.

"An order requiring all our Synods, Presbyteries and churches in session at the first meeting after the rising of this General Assembly, to prepare a list of all the ministers, elders, deacons and members who have been in sympathy with, or who by word of mouth have openly approved of, or encouraged others in this rebellion, directly or indirectly, in any manner given encouragement to any of those actively engaged in the same—which order shall not apply to any of the aforesaid specifications in this paper, but so far as the same have been made to apply to churches south of and along the border, out is designed to deliver the church from all that class of men who, while they retain all their sympathy for said rebellion, and are ready in any secure way to render any aid in their power, do yet abide in those places in the country and church as where said Presbyteries and Synods are not molested by any of the forces in danger of being arrested by any of the Provost Marshals.

As the purification of the church should not be only in one part or parts, but in the whole body, and as effectually to accomplish the same, it is necessary that whenever any person shall apply to connect themselves with, or any member shall remove from one church to another, or one minister from one Presbytery to another, or any candidate shall be examined for license or ordination, it shall be the duty of the officers in churches, and members of said Presbyteries to require as to their sympathy with, or their direct or indirect encouragement of, the rebellion, and their opinion as to, and approval of, the acts and deliverances of the Assembly, as to treason, rebellion and slavery; and be it ordered that no member shall be received into any church, or minister into any Presbytery or any candidate licensed, or ordained, or installed, until they have thoroughly purged themselves of all taint or suspicion in the aforesaid deliverances.

As in many Churches and Presbyteries and Synods, because of the peculiar position in which they may be placed, brethren will feel a delicacy or hesitancy in attempting to bring such parties to trial and correction, who are already connected with them. Therefore, Resolved, That it be the order, when any Presbyteries are so situated that they are afraid or unwilling to encounter such trials, that they have the authority from this Assembly to erase the names of such persons from the roll of the Churches and Presbyteries, and send up a full return of their proceedings to the several Synods and the next General Assembly.

The was laid upon the table.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Green can see no necessity for this action. The Church Courts will act appropriate y without it. They will no more need this bill to their duty. We have already taken action which covers the whole ground of the seceded States. Some Presbyteries have already acted on these principles. The real reason in the minds of many for this paper is that the Assembly may make itself clear to the country. We do not now need to do this.

Rev. J. O. Fillmore—If we adopt this paper we commit ourselves. I prefer the report of the committee.

Rev. Dr. Moorhead referred to the action of the Assembly of 1861, on the side of the country, and the difficulty then in harmonizing views. We now need a strenuous action. We can do what these men (rebels) with a holy Kiss. What is right, this paper declares it, and by adopting it we can bring wicked men to justice.

Prof. O. N. Stoddard presents the report of the committee, and desired to act it up again. The Moderator ruled that this was not in order.

Professor Stoddard, resuming, thinks it our duty to indicate our views of the rebellion, but speak the truth and set the truth, but do it in love. The memorial is spoken such, but not of an act of the Assembly. It is best to deal according to righteousness with the men alluded to, but in all kindness and charity.

Hon. C. A. Preston signed the Memorial, he had no idea it would be adopted by the Assembly. The report of the committee on it contains all its facts, and the paper I prefer. The language of the memorial is rather too strong, and it is too lengthy.

Rev. Dr. Breed believes the body to be mostly of one mind, and if we could see and understand both papers we should be united in our vote.

A postponement of the memorial was moved to take up the report of the committee.

Rev. Dr. Wood has no zeal in the behalf of what has been written. The report is framed entirely upon the memorial, and contains all its provisions except the requiring of courts to account for their action.

Hon. S. A. Bonner is not in favor of the committee's report. The memorial tells what shall be done with Presbyteries and Synods, and therefore I prefer the memorial.

Hon. G. P. Strong finds the memorial to be harsh, simply because the facts themselves related are so. It was prepared evidently by one who understands the difficulties of the country. (It is understood to be from the pen of Dr. R. L. Stanton, of Ky.)

The hour of adjournment, 12 p. m., having arrived, adjournment was postponed fifteen minutes to vote upon the postponement of the memorial, that the committee's report may be taken up.

The memorial was postponed by a vote of 170 to 124.

The report of the committee was then, on motion, adopted.

An amendment was proposed, that Church Sessions also examine all applicants for church membership from the Southern States as to their sentiments, and also to take cognizance of their own church members in reference to the same. Pending discussion upon this amendment, the Assembly adjourned to-day with prayer by the Moderator.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, May 30—3 P. M.

The Assembly met after recess and was opened with prayer by Rev. J. S. Braddock.

Two protests were offered by Rev. Dr. S. R. Wilson. The first is against the action of the Assembly in its order to the Board of Domestic Missions, to appoint as Missionaries only those who are loyal, and accept the Assembly's deliverances on slavery.

The protestants are of option that the order makes a distinction between Missionaries—it fails to define the loyalty—it commits to a men unlearned power—it empowers the Board to make inquisition as to the hidden thoughts and feelings of its Missionaries—it constitutes the Board a privy council to decide upon the qualifications and character of Ministers.

The other protest is against the action of the Assembly upon Overtures 6 and 7. The protestants say the Assembly should have met the overtures, was formed to perpetuate slavery; it was the action of the Assembly of 1861 of the "Spring Resolutions," that alienated the Southern Presbyteries. They claimed that the resolutions then passed were of a political tendency.

A new test of standing in the Christian Church is established by this action of the Assembly. The action tends to destruction rather than to edification. We should hold that the loyal branch of the house to our Southern brethren.

Rev. Dr. S. Wilson, of Red Stone Presbytery, moved to strike out the 2d order, that it be referred to protestants, that they may remove from them all objectionable matter, such as arguments against the action of former Assemblies in favor of the Government.

Rev. Dr. N. West read several petitions upon the form of government upon the subject of slavery.

Upon this resolution Rev. A. V. C. Schenck, D. J. Waller, and Hon. G. P. Strong spoke—Judge Strong in favor of the action of the Assembly to the body. It lays the schism of the Southern church at the door of the General Assembly, but the fact is that the schism was in a discourteous manner. It misengages in favor of secession.

Rev. Dr. Breed deprecates the language of the book as to protests. When misstatements are found in them the Assembly can return them for correction. He would have the phrase "two countries," and was have but one. [Applause.]

Rev. Dr. S. R. Wilson presents the simple plan of the book. You can submit the protest to record, or you can send it back if disrespectful or derogatory to the judicatory in its language. Judge Strong moved to lay it on the table.

Rev. Dr. Junkin opposed the motion to lay on the table, simply because the facts themselves related are so. It was prepared evidently by one who understands the difficulties of the country. (It is understood to be from the pen of Dr. R. L. Stanton, of Ky.)

The hour of adjournment, 12 p. m., having arrived, adjournment was postponed fifteen minutes to vote upon the postponement of the memorial, that the committee's report may be taken up.

The memorial was postponed by a vote of 170 to 124.

The report of the committee was then, on motion, adopted.

An amendment was proposed, that Church Sessions also examine all applicants for church membership from the Southern States as to their sentiments, and also to take cognizance of their own church members in reference to the same. Pending discussion upon this amendment, the Assembly adjourned closed with prayer by the Moderator.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, May 30—3 P. M.

The Assembly met after recess and was opened with prayer by Rev. J. S. Braddock.

Two protests were offered by Rev. Dr. S. R. Wilson. The first is against the action of the Assembly in its order to the Board of Domestic Missions, to appoint as Missionaries only those who are loyal, and accept the Assembly's deliverances on slavery.

The protestants are of option that the order makes a distinction between Missionaries—it fails to define the loyalty—it commits to a men unlearned power—it empowers the Board to make inquisition as to the hidden thoughts and feelings of its Missionaries—it constitutes the Board a privy council to decide upon the qualifications and character of Ministers.

The other protest is against the action of the Assembly upon Overtures 6 and 7. The protestants say the Assembly should have met the overtures, was formed to perpetuate slavery; it was the action of the Assembly of 1861 of the "Spring Resolutions," that alienated the Southern Presbyteries. They claimed that the resolutions then passed were of a political tendency.

A new test of standing in the Christian Church is established by this action of the Assembly. The action tends to destruction rather than to edification. We should hold that the loyal branch of the house to our Southern brethren.

Rev. Dr. S. Wilson, of Red Stone Presbytery, moved to strike out the 2d order, that it be referred to protestants, that they may remove from them all objectionable matter, such as arguments against the action of former Assemblies in favor of the Government.

Rev. Dr. N. West read several petitions upon the form of government upon the subject of slavery.

Upon this resolution Rev. A. V. C. Schenck, D. J. Waller, and Hon. G. P. Strong spoke—Judge Strong in favor of the action of the Assembly to the body. It lays the schism of the Southern church at the door of the General Assembly, but the fact is that the schism was in a discourteous manner. It misengages in favor of secession.

Rev. Dr. Breed believes the body to be mostly of one mind, and if we could see and understand both papers we should be united in our vote.

A postponement of the memorial was moved to take up the report of the committee.

Rev. Dr. Wood has no zeal in the behalf of what has been written. The report is framed entirely upon the memorial, and contains all its provisions except the requiring of courts to account for their action.

Hon. S. A. Bonner is not in favor of the committee's report. The memorial tells what shall be done with Presbyteries and Synods, and therefore I prefer the memorial.

Hon. G. P. Strong finds the memorial to be harsh